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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

MAY • 1956

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Your Letters

A Comment Recalled

By WILLIAM BEARD, *Rotarian*
Past Service
Randwick, Australia

Noting in *Personalia* the announcement of the knighting of Angus S. Mitchell, of Melbourne, Australia, a Past President of Rotary International, and the article *May Friends Go with You*, by Allen Raymond, in *THE ROTARIAN* for March, I recall very vividly something Sir Angus said in an address before our Club nearly two years ago. In speaking of the "reservoir of Rotary friendship," Past President Mitchell said, "Rotary has brought me countless friends in many lands, but not one too many."

It seems that Sir Angus and Allen Raymond see eye to eye on the matter of friendship.

'Punishment Does Prevent Crime'

Says J. R. HOWITT, M.D., *Rotarian*
Physician
Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada

I was somewhat astonished to read in J. Stanley Sheppard's article, *Punishment Doesn't Pay* [*THE ROTARIAN* for March], that "punishment neither reforms the criminal nor prevents the crime." If this were true, the logical conclusion would be to abolish all forms of punishment and allow everybody to do exactly as he wishes. There would obviously be no occasion for a police force since no one would be punished if apprehended when committing a crime. Needless to say, under such circumstances no one's life or property would be safe; everyone would have to go about armed to the teeth.

A hundred years ago Elizabeth Fry, the great reformer, stated that "punishment is not for revenge but to lessen crime and reform the criminal." This statement is absolutely true. Punishment most certainly does prevent and deter crime and it certainly does reform the criminal in many cases, though not always, as has been proved again and again. One can only regard such an article as subversive and not constructive.

Re: Conservation

By H. S. MILLER, M.D., *Rotarian*
Public-Health Physician
Winnetka, Illinois

In his No. 1 Job [*THE ROTARIAN* for March] Neil M. Clark says, "Soil conservation, which means health conservation. . . ." As public-health physician, I find it distressing that the starting point of conservation is not immediately identified as centered in man and his health. Strangely enough, human conservation often gets a label which excludes the word "health." "Safety" is such a health-conservation word and concept—the goal is health conservation, but the words are "industrial safety," "traffic safety," and "home safety."

There is one possible explanation to

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this matter. So little is known about man and that knowledge is so recent that we have not yet begun to use and be comfortable with a positive definition for "health." To most people "health" connotes merely the absence of illness.

Perhaps when we begin to think of health as that framework within which the maximum realization of man's capacity can be reached, we shall understand how man and his needs are central to all conservation endeavors.

This will be true whether our goal is conservation of matter or of energy or of any of those combinations of these two which constitute the environment of man. Perhaps I find this concept philosophically comfortable because it encompasses the future of man whether on the profit side or on the debit side and, in the latter instance, whether the debit accrues slowly as per Mr. Clark's excellent warning or quickly as per atomic and nuclear explosions.

A Guitar for a King

Told by T. M. McCARTY, Guitar Mfr.
President, Rotary Club
Kalamazoo, Michigan

We were particularly interested in the photo of His Majesty King Rama IX of Thailand which appeared in *Rotarians in the News* [THE ROTARIAN for March], for we had just received an order for one of our guitars to be shipped direct to His Majesty in Bangkok. Inasmuch as His Majesty is a royal Patron of Rotary and because our vice-president in charge of production and I are Rotarians, we felt the entire transaction had a definite flavor of Rotary.

The guitar we shipped is a modern sunburst-finish electric Spanish instrument. The order came through in a routine way from a Bangkok merchant with instructions to ship the guitar to the King in care of His Majesty's Secretariat.

A Share in an Adventure

Told by E. J. KLEINERT, Rotarian
Public-School Superintendent
Rockford, Michigan

Readers will recall that in his article

Christmas Adventure [THE ROTARIAN for December, 1955] Karl Detzer mentioned the "Adventures in World Understanding" program of Michigan State University, and the part which Mrs. Louise Carpenter plays as student advisor on the University faculty in guiding foreign students to rural and industrial areas so that they might see how "Americans live, work, worship, and play."

We were privileged recently to participate in an "Adventure in World Understanding" and to have, in addition to students from Egypt, Iran, Vietnam, Greece, and Panama, Mrs. Carpenter herself. In the accompanying photo she is shown with the student guests at a discussion panel before high-school students. The guests also visited our industrial firms and toured the community.

The Rotarians of Rockford, who sponsored the visit, agreed afterward that here truly was an "Adventure in World Understanding," from which all of us will benefit.

Road Builders Were Scots

Says JAMES BROWN, Hon. Rotarian
Paint and Varnish Supplier
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

In *Modern Highways: How to Get Them*, the "foreword" to the symposium-of-the-month for March, I note that "two Englishmen named Telford and McAdam introduced scientific road building. . . ."

Both these men were Scotsmen. We of Scottish birth like to receive all credit when due.

EDS. NOTE: Scotsman Brown is quite right about his fellow Scots Telford and McAdam.

Footnoting Modern Highways

By CLARENCE W. FARMER, Rotarian
Optometrist
Turlock, California

As a member of the State Chamber of Commerce Transportation and Highways Committee and an expert on highway and road problems, I would like to comment on the symposium in THE ROTARIAN for March [*Modern Highways: How to Get Them*].

The articles [Continued on page 60]



A panel of five helps develop world understanding in Rockford, Mich. (see letter).

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT. Following a series of Rotary visits in the U.S.A., Rotary's President, A. Z. Baker, and his wife, Cornelia, were to leave on April 20, via air, for England to attend the annual RIBI Conference, a gathering of several thousand Rotarians of Great Britain and Ireland in Scarborough, April 26-30. Other Rotary visits are on the President's European itinerary before he returns on May 4 to the United States to visit more Rotary Clubs in the Eastern section of the country and to conclude preparations for the International Assembly and Convention.

CONVENTION. Next month Rotarians and their families—an estimated 8,500—will meet in Pennsylvania's "City of Brotherly Love" for Rotary's 47th Annual Convention, June 3-7. With the completion of final arrangements, the planners will be ready to ring up the curtain on this week of program events, entertainment, and hospitality. For a preview of what awaits in Philadelphia, see Convention Chairman J. Cleve Allen's article on page 24.

ASSEMBLY . . . INSTITUTE. Ten days before the Convention opens, incoming District Governors for 1956-57 will gather at the Lake Placid Club, in Essex County, New York, for Rotary's 1956 International Assembly, May 24-31. At this meeting, held for incoming officers of Rotary International, plans will be made for the coming year. . . . To be held concurrently at the same site is the Rotary Institute, an informal discussion forum comprised of present and past RI officers.

MEETINGS. Rotary Foundation Trustees May 26 Lake Placid, N.Y.
1955-56 Board of Directors May 19-23 Evanston, Ill.
International Assembly May 24-31 Lake Placid, N.Y.
International Convention June 3-7 Philadelphia, Pa.
Council of Past Presidents June 4 Philadelphia, Pa.

97 COUNTRIES. Add to Rotary's roster of nations the 97th country! It is Ruanda Urundi in Central Africa, west of Lake Victoria. The new Club there is Usumbura, the capital of the country.

SCOUTING NOTE. The official publication of the Boy Scouts of America recently estimated that "50 percent of the Rotary Clubs in the U.S.A. sponsor Boy Scout units, making Rotary first among all civic organizations in percent of Scout units to local Clubs." For a brief round-up of recent examples of Boy Scout sponsorship by Rotary Clubs—and a glimpse of other Club activities—see the "Rotary Reporter" department, pages 44-51.

PROGRAM PAPER. A recent addition to the list of file papers available at the Central Office upon request is No. 514, "For the Sake of Honor," outlining a Vocational Service project designed to reward employees—or employers—for outstanding demonstrations in their daily work of Rotary's service ideal.

VITAL STATISTICS. On March 27 there were 8,990 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 425,000 Rotarians in 97 countries. New Rotary Clubs organized since July 1, 1955, totalled 222.

The Object of Rotary:

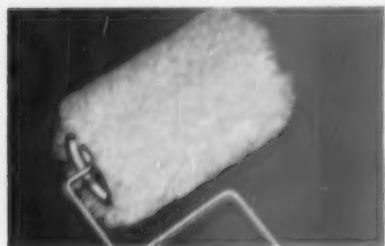
To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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The Editors'

WORKSHOP

Miss Patricia Ann Hochlowski
 1824 Holly Oak Drive
 West Covina, California

Dear Patsy:

Do you know the little girl on the front of this Magazine? Of course you do! It's you! This is the picture Mrs. Lapham* took that time you went over to her house and sat very still even though the puppy she gave you to hold wiggled and chewed and yipped.

Well, Patsy, we like this picture of you so much we have put it on the front of many, many, many Magazines like this. Your daddy and mother may like to know that we put it on 357,000 of them, in fact, and that mailmen are now carrying your picture to houses in Sweden, Holland, Pakistan, Ruanda Urundi, Swaziland, Indonesia, and 91 other countries you couldn't yet know much about.

We think that everybody in all these houses—all these fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters and grandmas and grandpas—who sees your picture is going to like it. They are good people and they like things that are good, honest, lovely, inspiring, and hopeful. We're glad you don't know it, Patsy, but you are all these things. You are Hope with great big blue eyes.

This Magazine, little friend, is published by and for men—extremely busy business and professional men on five continents. They're successful men, but maybe they're a little gentler than the average. They believe in kindness and fairness and they try to show them—yes, even in a tough business deal. And if there's one direction in which they're softer than others, it's toward youth. They'd do almost anything, most of them, Patsy, to help a child, a young person get ahead.

The fact is that maybe they get a little carried away some days and a Frank Slutz has to stand up and say: "Now wait a minute, fellows—Patsy Hochlowski isn't going to build that better world all alone. All through her

*Vivienne Lapham, illustrative and commercial photographer of Norwalk, California... a one-time member of the business staff of *THE ROTARIAN* who has won wide note for her color photography. Publix Pictorial supplied the transparency. (Our apologies to Publix for failure to credit the Stockholm cover of last month to them. A regrettable oversight.)

life—through school, career, marriage, babies, civic endeavors, and all the rest—Patsy is going to have older heads around her. The thing to do is make sure Patsy and her elders strike up a great partnership." Makes sense, eh, Patsy?

But they're an amazing lot of gentlemen, really, child. Look how concerned they are in the big Kodak city that boss and worker should get along better. Look how hard they're working in Oklahoma (where your grandpa lives) to hold the sweet rain where it falls. Look how in Switzerland they've set up a nice place for young students to meet

in fresh and wholesome surroundings. And look what that one man does—makes every day Mother's Day for some tired mothers of big families. Oh, yes, Patsy, there'll be some who'll say, "What a smart merchandiser he is! What an advertising stunt!" But was it?—or was it a good impulse a good man acted on?

The interests of these men are infinite in their variety. They like books, boats, and bells, history,

glass, and shells. They delight to think that next month some 8,000 or 10,000 of their friendly group from many countries will be meeting in Convention in Philadelphia and that in November another sizable group from all around the Pacific will be meeting in Regional Conference in Sydney, Australia. They will be proud to know that in a poll recently conducted among 18,857 stamp collectors by *Linn's Weekly Stamp News* the U. S. Rotary stamp scored higher for "best design" than any other U.S.A. commemorative issued in 1955. Many will nod and smile at the news that May 1 is the 15th anniversary of the U. S. "E" bond, which people have bought \$89,321,000,000 worth of, redeeming \$51,704,000,000 worth of them. Hundreds of these men could talk schoolteaching with your mother and glazing with your father, Patsy. Some of them have even been in the country where your daddy's name came from and they're sorry this Magazine doesn't go there any more.

Well, little cover girl (who properly went to sleep back there in the first paragraph), it has been nice to write to you. We wish you a happy life. We wish it for all the Patsys of the earth. Good-by for now, Partner!—Eds.



ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

RALPH T. COLLINS practices neurology and psychiatry in Rochester, N. Y., where he holds membership in Rotary. He has medical degrees from Albany Medical College and Columbia University, and heads the industrial psychiatric committee of the American Psychiatric Association. Married, he has three children.



Collins

The long teaching career of FRANK D. SLUTZ includes school principalships and a superintendency. Since 1932 he has given full time to the counselling of high-school and college students across the U.S.A. A Harvard and Colorado University graduate, he writes often on industrial-management problems. He is a Dayton, Ohio, Rotarian... Outside Oklahoma City, Okla., where he is a newspaper columnist, ROTARIAN ELMER T. PETERSON has a farm he calls "Blackjack Forty." There he follows the kind of scientific farming methods he writes about.



Slutz

J. CLEVE ALLEN of Coral Gables, Fla., Chairman of the 1956 Convention Committee, is an insurance executive and granite producer. A Rotarian since 1934, he has served Rotary as a Director and member of many Committees... H. HALL POPHAM, a member of the 1956 Convention Committee, is an office-equipment retailer in Ottawa, Ont., Canada, and a Rotarian since 1920.



Allen



Baldwin

JANET BALDWIN is a recent journalism graduate of Indiana University. She has done newspaper and magazine work, writes "an almost unreadable long-hand," is often taken for 17, which she isn't... CHESTER D. CLARK, a Rotarian of Milton, Pa., is a retired automobile dealer... HELEN LANGWORTHY is a Traverse City, Mich., free-lance writer.

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Holiday

at Silvermine Bay

Located on sloping ground that rises steeply in the background, Holiday Camp lies off the Hong Kong mainland. Its terrain is fine for hiking, gardening, exploring, and camp fires at night.



In this mountain setting of lofty peaks and green valleys, campers find the air invigorating, the view one to remember. The camp site is seen at the right, with Silvermine Bay before it.

On the third anniversary of the camp, Rotarians of Hong Kong invited 30 blind girls for an outing. In center photo they are being escorted across a bridge by camp aides assigned to them.

As boys do the world around, the lads in bottom photo are reacting typically to outdoor play and fresh air: they eat and eat. At the camp a boy often eats four bowls of rice at a meal.

THE British Crown Colony of Hong Kong is small, beautiful, busy—and crowded. Up to 1947 only 1½ million people lived on its 391 square miles of brown hills and white-edged bays. Now 2½ million live there, the added million having poured in mainly from old China as its freedoms fell.

Seeing the refugees stream in and striving to help assimilate them, the 108 Rotarians of Hong Kong took a special interest in the children—huddled in rude homes and rarely eating all they want—and looked for ways to help them. The way soon appeared. Raising some HK-\$200,000 (that's about \$34,000 U. S.) they acquired some land at Silvermine Bay on Lantau Island one hour from the city by ferry and on it built Holiday Camp for Hong Kong's children. There each Summer in fine dining rooms, play rooms, and dormitories, and on sunny sea-fresh playgrounds hundreds of youngsters gain healthy pounds and a new belief in tomorrow. The pictures tell the story.

Interesting, isn't it, that something a young lawyer started in Chicago, Illinois, 51 years ago should have this effect so far from there in time and space?





Dancing in bare feet to a tune played by a camp counsellor on a mouth organ, these girls hold hands and twirl—and laugh for the joy of it. Holiday Camp has sessions for girls, others for boys. Often campers come from institutions, such as orphanages and schools.

Photos: (top, 2-9) Three Lions



Keeping young hands busy doing rewarding work is part of the camp's program. Here two girls help a worker select pretty sea shells for handicraft classes.

After play time comes lunch time, and all gather in the canopied dining room for ample quantities of nourishing food. If a little miss wants a second helping, she can have it.



Hong Kong Rotarians spend a day at the camp as this group picture records. In rear (second row right) is Father P. J. Howatson, who devotes much time to the management of Holiday Camp.

THE boys and girls shown on these pages are living in a world far different from the one they know on the other side of Silvermine Bay. This world is one of outdoor play, good food, fresh air, cleanliness, and daily chores designed to make better citizens of all who come to Holiday Camp. Some stay for only a day, some for a week or more, but no matter how short or how long their visit, they all leave a little happier, a little healthier for having had an outing at this mountainside spot. The men who make it all possible—some citizens of Hong Kong who wear in their lapels the emblem you wear in yours—keep this big enterprise going for many reasons. But they all add up to one that Rotarians everywhere have for taking on the jobs they do: service to others.

These girls are walking in pairs because some are blind, and the others are serving as their escorts. The sightless campers do everything, including a swim in Silvermine Bay—with their aides never leaving their



er crossing the bay on Rotarian Lee Shu Fan's
riser, the Rotary group is met on shore by a
coming party of campers. These visits make
campers happy, and enable Rotarians to keep
informed about the camp's program and needs.



Healthy bodies are important, but so are healthy minds. So, Holiday Camp sets aside
periods for counselling with adult leaders. Here a counsellor (back to camera at right)
meets with "his boys" to discuss good citizenship, good scholarship, and other matters.



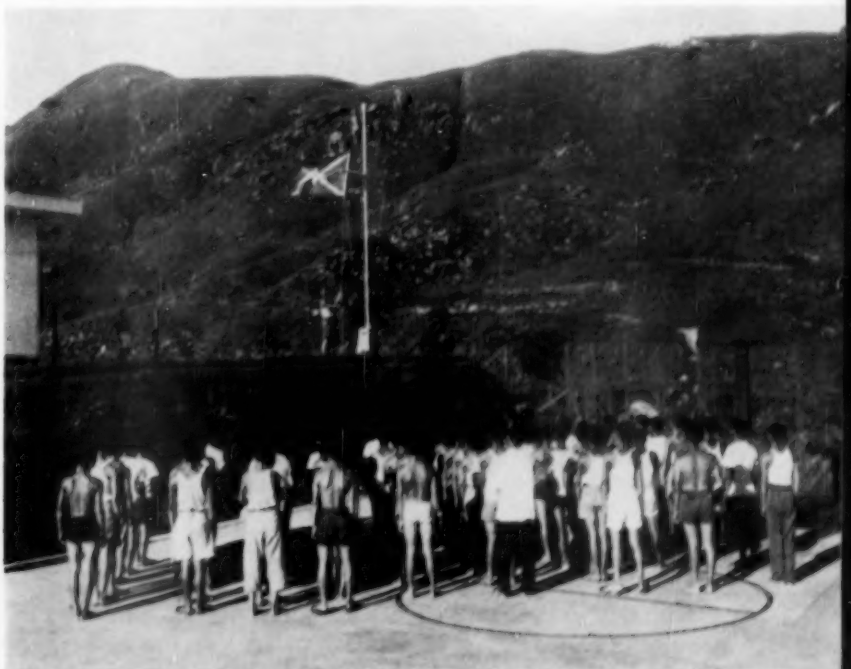
The 108-man Rotary Club of Hong Kong was
organized in 1930. Here J. G. O'Donnell, Club
president, leads members in a toast. The Club's
membership represents 17 different nationalities.



It's not all play and no work at Silver-
mine Bay, as these busy window washers
show. Campers must help keep the camp
clean. . . . (Left) Weights are watched--
and usually they go up after a few days.

ides. During one six-month period, more
than 1,200 boys and girls stayed at this sea-
side resort for varying lengths of time. Ad-
vance arrangements are made with homes,
orphanages, and schools for visits to Holiday.

A day begins in this valley camp with a flag-raising ceremony attended by campers and
counsellors, all standing at attention. At sundown the flag is lowered and lights soon go out.



Employer and Employee

What do they expect of each other ?

This is our symposium-of-the-month. It is different from most in our long series for it represents the opinions of not just two or five or 20 men but of 120! They are the 120 members of the Rotary Club of Rochester, New York (which has a total of 504 members), who have been meeting in 15 small fireside groups held in members' homes. For several months these 15 groups, at the suggestion of the Club's Vocational Service Committee, talked employee-management relations—a subject of top priority in industrial Rochester and of high priority wherever one man hires the services of another. When the 15 “firesides” had finished their discussions, they put their conclusions together into the summary presented on these two pages. . . . Your comments on this symposium and on the article on page 12 by one of the planners of the Rochester study will be welcome.—The Editors.

What does the employee expect from the employer?

Security, opportunity, fair treatment, fair wages, good working conditions, recognition for accomplishments, dignity and respect for one's position, and a sense of belonging. These are not necessarily in order of importance because under different circumstances the order may vary.

What does the employer expect from the employee?

Integrity, character, coöperation with management and other employees, a fair day's work, interest in quality of product, and interest in the company.

What is the employer's responsibility for the development of desirable relations?

The employer is primarily responsible for the development of desirable relations. Good relations are essential for satisfactory production and service. Since both of these are prime management responsibilities, management must be held responsible for relations with employees.

What is the employee's responsibility in this area?

The employee should be receptive to management's efforts. He should be coöperative with management and with other employees.

What are the bases for equitable wages and salaries?

Each job should be evaluated. That is, it should be analyzed from the standpoint of education, skill, and experience required, and working conditions. Then it must be evaluated on the basis of these items with due consideration to prevailing wages in the community for similar jobs within and outside of the company. Wage or salary rates must be established for each job. The range of rates for each job will be determined by the difference in value to the company of a person who just qualifies in the requirements of the job and one who has reached top effectiveness through experience in the job.

Second, and of equal importance, the effectiveness of each worker must be reviewed periodically and his rate fixed within the schedule in accordance with his effectiveness. This means that one employee is compared with others only indirectly because his rate is fixed by his job schedule and by his own accomplishments.

There is some feeling that in small operations such a plan is too formal. This may be so, but the principles involved can and should be applied in all operations, regardless of size. The formalized plans of wage and salary administration are only the outgrowth of fair-minded employers' attempts to pay equitably for services rendered.

Should the employer grant an increase when the employee deserves it on the basis of job value and employee effectiveness? Or should the employer wait until the employee asks for a raise? Why?

The employee should be given an increase when he deserves it. Such procedure, if properly carried out, is a great morale builder, because it is the best proof possible that the employer is fair and is willing to pay equitably for services rendered.

What are "fringe benefits"?

"Fringe benefits" may be defined as plans and procedures through which money is paid to the employee with no reference to work performed. They include such items as vacations with pay, sickness allowance, life insurance, pensions, unemployment benefits, tuition refunds, holiday pay, adjustments in pay for jury duty, armed services and civic duties, rest periods, coffee breaks, etc. Some contend that profit sharing and annual bonuses should be included in fringe benefits. The Government taxes them as part of the person's annual pay.

What is their purpose?

The real purpose of these plans is to encourage and help the employee to do those things which are essential to his sense of security and to help him to be a self-respecting citizen.

Why are they justified?

Every company is in competition for markets for its products. It is also in competition for the necessary employees to carry on its activities. If it can attract and retain self-respecting, and in so far as possible worry-free, employees, it will have gone a long way toward building the kind of good human relations needed for success.

What is the purpose of a grievance procedure?

The purpose of a grievance procedure should be to provide a formalized plan through which the employee may take up with management anything which he feels is affecting adversely his interest in the company and its activities.

Should the purpose be the same for both the employer and the employee? Are they?

Yes, they should be the same and, generally speaking, they are the same in so far as the employees themselves are concerned.

Should an employer whose employees are not organized set up a grievance procedure? Why?

Yes. If an employer whose employees are not organized voluntarily sets up a plan, he has gone a long way toward convincing the employees that he is trying to be fair. It will also encourage each member of his supervisory force to watch more carefully his relations with those he supervises. This care alone will eliminate many causes of irritation and grievance.

Is it more difficult or less difficult to make a grievance procedure work in an unorganized employee group than it is in an organized group? Why?

It is more difficult. The reasons are many. In an organized group the employee knows that his shop steward and, above him, all the union officials are ready to help him fight his imaginary as well as his real grievances against his employer or his employer's representatives. Other reasons are sometimes given, but this is really the crux of the difficulty in setting up an effective grievance procedure, in an unorganized situation.

True, the person charged with employer-employee relations within the organization can serve as the employee's friend in grievance procedure. But more

is necessary. Every member of management from the owner in a small concern, or the chief executive in a large company, down to the employee's immediate supervisor must understand that employer-employee relations is one of his greatest responsibilities. Whenever a real or imaginary grievance occurs, it is the supervisor's duty to approach it with an open mind, and especially with due consideration of the employee's problem and feelings. If this simple attitude of exercising the teachings of the Golden Rule in all relations with employees is once established in the minds and hearts of all supervisors at all levels, a formal or informal grievance procedure will be less necessary, but it will be more likely to work. In fact, a grievance procedure has always worked best in those organizations where, because of enlightened management, it is least needed.

Excluding those plans which are included under fringe benefits, what should be included under effective employee activities?

Suggestion plans, recreational activities, noon programs, social activities, plant-visitation programs, etc.

What in general is the purpose of these various activities?

In general, such plans are intended to make the employee feel that he is an important part of the organization, that he belongs, that he is important and wanted.

What is the specific purpose of each?

It was pointed out that each contributed in its own way to the general purpose of such plans. The suggestion plan, as an example, if properly inaugurated and operated, can make the individual employee feel that management has asked him to participate in one of management's most important responsibilities—that is, to improve conditions and methods of doing necessary work within the operation. If properly carried out, a suggestion plan can make the employee feel that he is important, that he can contribute, and that his contributions are appreciated.

Do the basic objectives of Rotary fit into the picture of human relations in industry or business? How?

It was generally agreed that if The Four-Way Test is applied in industry and business, it will go a long way toward developing and maintaining good employer-employee relations.

If each management decision (1) is truthful, (2) is fair, (3) will build goodwill and friendship, and (4) will be beneficial immediately or in the long run to all concerned, management will have little cause to worry about human relations. The policies of enlightened management and the Rotary principles are based on the fundamental concept that fairness begets fairness in both our social and economic undertakings. The principle is simple and easily understood, but the application is made difficult by the peculiarities in persons and situations with which we are faced. It is therefore necessary that management be ever on the alert.

We Hire the WHOLE Man



Illustration by
Marvin Saruk

By **RALPH T. COLLINS, M. D.**

Consulting Neurologist and Psychiatrist, Eastman Kodak Co.;
Rotarian, Rochester, N. Y.

*When an employee comes to work,
he brings with him his worries
—as well as his hopes.*

WHAT will I do if I lose my job?

What will I do if I have a prolonged illness?

What will my family and I do when I am too old
to carry on in my regular line of work?

These are the three basic worries of a working man or woman with a family. Few persons, regardless of wage or salary level, will do as much as they should voluntarily to meet these worries. It was the recognition of these common worries and the individual's tendency not to provide against them that led progressive managers to set up plans to help the employee fortify himself against them. Hence, in the early 1900s group life insurance, pension plans, and sickness-allowance plans became increasingly popular. Then followed more liberalized plans and vacations with pay, holiday allowances, rest periods, and plans to encourage the employee to meet his civic responsibilities.

What can small businessmen lacking trained personnel counsellors do about these worries? Overwhelmingly the industrial world is composed of small business enterprises. It is said that more than 90 percent of American industries have 500 or less employees. Larger industries ordinarily have a well-developed and well-trained personnel department. The discussion pertains especially to those smaller industries which do not have the advantage of an organized personnel department.

Employees, being human, are beset with the usual everyday worries in addition to the worries already mentioned. Therefore, since one hires a whole man and not just a hand, the employee brings all of himself to work. He brings his hopes, his worries—healthy or unhealthy—his desires, discouragements, future plans, prejudices, hostilities, and fears, founded or unfounded. He does not check them in at the time clock or at the coat rack. If his off-the-job or on-the-job worries are too pressing, his work may be affected. A good supervisor who is observant and concerned for his employees will be aware of the early expressions of worry, fear, and/or anxiety.

In small businesses the supervisors at any level including the managers and the owners, like it or not, become personnel counsellors, for better or for worse. And if they are smart businessmen, they will see to it that it will be for the better. They must first like people or learn to like people, or their relations with people will suffer. Consequently, the people's work will suffer and so will the company. If these persons like people, respect the dignity of the human being, want to help their employees help themselves with their problems, then a good start has been made in building effective employer-employee relations. When this has been accomplished, then effective interviewing can develop.

The supervisor, however, who is faced with an employee who is worried about this or that problem can be of great help if he is genuinely friendly and develops an atmosphere of acceptance. Many supervisors are naturally good counsellors. They regard their employees objectively; have developed two large ears and one small mouth (so that they listen during an interview and not talk); allow the

troubled workers to blow off steam; get rid of some aggressiveness, hostilities, criticisms (even if directed to them); and are able to see the employees' viewpoints even if they differ from theirs. He must not preach, condemn, or be patronizing. If the supervisor cannot help the employee to crystallize his problem or to solve it, or if he feels it is beyond his scope of experience and training, he should refer him to someone else with the company or sometimes to some outside person or agency.

The supervisor, therefore, should be a mature adult with healthy emotions and mental outlook. He must realize that people who deal with people should know something about people—their motivations, hopes, emotions, personality make-up, and weaknesses. An employee brings to work years and years of some kind of personality development, developed and molded in the home, school, church, society, and business or industry. We are today what we have been. If we are to change ourselves to adapt ourselves better to today's challenges, we should realize that we change slowly, but only after we have understood how we developed in our formative years. Patterns of thinking, of feeling, of working, of relating ourselves to our fellow beings, have developed slowly and they are altered slowly. But a good supervisor is patient. Intuitively he understands all this and will patiently go about his job of effective supervising. The employee may be helped by his religious advisor or his physician in many cases, and so a team approach is used—made up of people on and off the job.

THE good supervisor knows what a man wants out of his job. A recent American survey apropos to this topic revealed that the average worker is basically concerned with the following goals—listed in order of importance:

1. Job security.
2. Job satisfaction.
3. Job promotion.
4. Job recognition.
5. Job salary.

The intangible factors rank greater than the one tangible factor—salary. This finding should cause all of us in the workaday world who deal with people to pause for reflection. A good worker usually invests much of himself in his job: his machines, his tools, his desk, his office, his relationships with his boss and his colleagues. I remember an instance when an employee who had been working with a particular machine for many years was asked to move from one machine to another during a reorganization of the department. His work suffered and so did his spirits. He lost all interest in his job because he had lost "his machine." He had invested so much of himself over so long a period of time into his old and regular machine that he could not transfer that personal investment readily to other machines.

Then there was another example of a man who walked into his office one morning and found it empty. Inquiry revealed that without notifying him of the contemplated change, his supervisors had moved his office to another floor during the night.

Many weeks went by before he recovered from the shock and the hurt pride and the resultant decline in work effectiveness.

An explanation of the reasons for these two contemplated moves would have prevented an emotional upheaval in these two men. Status, symbols of status, pride, vanity—like it or not—are with us to stay, for better or for worse.

A good supervisor thinks of the human considerations in all his dealings with his people. Therefore, if an employee worries about losing his job, he worries of losing more than just a place to put in his hours and draw his pay. He loses his identity, his status, his place among his peers, his sense of participating and of belonging, his sense of worthiness, his sense of contribution to society, his self-respect, and his chance to advance—to achieve his life's goals. When the supervisor or manager senses this worry, he should face the issue squarely. If rumors of impending lay-offs are abroad, they should be dealt with forthrightly and frankly. Communications should be wide open. A well-informed employee can usually face up to facts even if they are unwelcome.

IF the employee worries about possible illness and the effects on his family, he should be told what the company might do to ease his burden and help him to help himself. Many companies today have sickness and accident benefits for nonoccupational illness and accidents. In times of trouble and illness, people forget some of these facts as they are worried about their own problems. In those times of weakness and helplessness, the employer usually steps in and does what he can or sees to it that the employee is referred to some source where assistance is obtained. Some people, as noted, are not motivated sufficiently to care for themselves or their dependents. By education and by the toughening experience of necessity, many people can be motivated to care for themselves.

Progressive companies are thinking about preparation for retirement for their people. Many have well-organized programs to prepare their people for retirement. The company cannot and should not do it all. The employee should want to do most of it, but the company, through its association with other companies and knowledge of what is being done in the field, can guide its employees to develop a sound basis for retirement. This should include not just the financial aspects but also the factor of leisure-time activity; some type of satisfying challenge to the employee's mind whether it be a hobby or another job. A well-balanced life should be planned, and to many people the attainment of this goal is harder after retirement than before. To illustrate the well-balanced life, the story of the chair of life has been cited. Like any other ordinary chair, the chair of life has four legs, and for purposes of demonstration four fingers can be placed on a table in such a way as to represent legs of the chair.

One leg represents vocation—your job.

The second represents avocation—your hobby.

The third represents recreation and entertainment.

[Continued on next page]

The fourth leg represents religion, education, the arts, and the humanities.

Now if a man works too long, the leg representing vocation will be too long, and the chair of life will be lopsided and so will his life. If he is a playboy, then the entertainment leg will be too long and his life will be lopsided. The goal is to set those four legs squarely on the ground so that the chair and his life will be balanced. The assignments of the various aspects of one's life to the various legs can be changed to suit each individual's case.

When a man retires, the going-to-work-every-day routine is over. Work—medicine for the soul, the spirit, and the money sock—as he knew it for years, is over. So, some other substitute for his usual work must be found. The mature, well-balanced adult will usually not have much difficulty in making the switch from one manner of working and living to another as he has developed many interests and invested himself in many ventures throughout his life. He has not been married to his job instead of his wife.

The adjustment of the wife to her husband's retirement can be difficult unless sound planning is

made. She has not been used to having the "old man" around underfoot all day, so her day's planning of her work has to be altered. When the five-day work week was instituted, wives had to learn to schedule their work around the fact that the husband was going to be in the house another day of the week. The ever-growing problem of leisure-time activity becomes increasingly formidable as the work week shortens.

If it is true, and I believe it is, that the Number One problem in many industries today is not production but people, then we should spend more time in learning about people. The question can be asked, "The machine is O.K., but how about the man?"

Millions of dollars and much energy and thought are spent in caring for industrial machines. But how much is really spent in caring for human machines on the job? A little thought, a little time, an understanding attitude, a desire to know your men, some human consideration, and an urge for service above self will go a long way toward keeping the human machine functioning effectively and healthily. This benefits both the individual and the company.



Cornelia Baker

IN THE northeast corner of Ohio, on land once owned by friendly Chippewa Indians, is Rock Creek, its population less than 1,000. It was here that many of America's pioneer families loaded their wagon trains and headed westward, their wheels a-rolling on the "Old Salt Road," one of the earliest routes cut through the country's wilderness.

A descendant of these hardy Ohio settlers is Rotary's First Lady, Cornelia Baker, who has travelled with her husband, President A. Z. Baker, on Rotary journeys to some 40 lands, and has talked the distaff side of Rotary to thousands of other ladies whose husbands wear the cogged wheel.

Born in Rock Creek—and like its inhabitants she pronounces it "crick"—Cornelia was among the 500 well-wishers present at the charter night of the Rotary Club of Rock Creek. Sponsored by the Rotary Club of Ashtabula, Ohio,

the new organization received its charter as Rotary's Golden Anniversary year ended.

As he presented the charter, "A. Z." said, "Your Club is being born with a golden spoon in its mouth. Unlike silver, gold will not tarnish. This Rotary Club will make Rock Creek better for families, friendship, and business. You people will always look back on this date as the anniversary of something golden."

Proud of the new Club in the place of her birth, Cornelia predicted for it a busy existence. Rock Creek Rotarians gave early support to her prediction: a strip of land needed improving for a public park—and they went ahead and did the job.



"I'm happy Rotary is in my home town," says Cornelia. This was a girlhood home.

Best wishes for many years of service are extended to the new Club by Rotary's President, A. Z. Baker, shown as he and Mrs. Baker congratulate Rock Creek's charter President, John Verey, and his wife.



Magic for Mothers

About a Rotarian who makes dreams come true.

By HELEN LANGWORTHY

EACH Summer Earl Baker, of Traverse City, Michigan, works long hours at his cabin camp on the shores of Grand Traverse Bay. But come early September and a falling off of his paying guests, he invites others who don't pay. There are some 25 of them—all mothers of large families—who are provided with free vacations!

The idea germinated in Earl Baker's mind a long time ago. Possibly his entry into the Rotary Club of Traverse City in 1941 helped, but as one of ten children he had noticed that most everybody in the family gets some kind of holiday—everybody but mother. Years of college training—he has an earned doctorate in psychology—and a career in college teaching intervened. Then, on a small scale he started a cabin camp, called it Baker's Acres. It grew, and by 1951, with the camp well established, he decided that now he had the opportunity to provide vacations for several mothers.

Accounts of his announcement in local and nearby papers were cautiously received. Those first mothers who filled out applications, and who eventually sat across from Dr. Baker as he assigned them cabins, were hesitant. But they found that there was no reason for uncertainty. He meant what he said: four days of vacation, with food, lodging, rest, and recreation—all "on the house."

The mothers went home and spread the word about the grand time they had had, and the newspapers throughout the country began printing items about the man in Michigan who believed mothers



Vacation giver Earl Baker.

are "special"—and who backed his thoughts with actions. Letters began to pour in, all commending him, from mothers miles away telling how they would like to come to Dr. Baker's place. But he had to say: "I'm sorry. It's a physical impossibility for me to extend the vacations far and wide."

However, he added, "I wish I could magically provide vacations for all worthy mothers the country over. On the other hand, possibly other cabin, motel, and cottage owners would like to try out our idea. It costs something, but the price is not prohibitive. . . . The happy expression on the faces of a group of mothers will be a heaping reward."

In several instances it was a daughter who suggested her mother as a vacation candidate. If her mother were chosen, she said, she would try to keep it as a surprise until time for departure. The daughter would be responsible, too, she wrote, for Mom's work if she could be granted the vacation she deserved! One mother-in-law wrote about her son's wife, saying that there wasn't a better woman than that daughter-in-law of hers!

What of the mothers? Some women said that their first reaction was that their families couldn't possibly manage without them. Then when the older children began planning and figuring how the work would be handled, and how the younger children would be cared for, and insisted that Mom could and should go—the women were so happy!

Once at Baker's Acres the mothers fall into the spirit of things, with participation in games, in sight-seeing and fishing trips, and by being guests on a radio program. They are in the mood for good times.

For four years Rotarian Baker has continued the mother-vacations, with entrants being accepted from the top half of Michigan's lower peninsula. Last year, through the coöperation of several of his friends around Traverse City, a mother who wrote from Dundee, Scotland, was brought over for a vacation. It was the first step toward "internationalizing" the project; it will not be the last. Already Dr. Baker is planning good times at Baker's Acres for another group of deserving mothers next September.



*Illustrations by
Willard Arnold*

To Restore Them to

IN BRITAIN even the most ardent supporters of Government responsibility for rehabilitating the disabled welcome the invaluable work of the voluntary organizations. Most people believe that coöperation between the State and the voluntary organizations, ex-service and otherwise, is likely to achieve the best results.

We in Britain make less distinction between the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and those with civilian injuries than is made in the United States, I believe. Although we have a small number of efficient, well-organized, and powerful voluntary organizations whose specific purpose is to assist ex-servicemen and women with all kinds of disabilities to a fuller life, the war disabled in Britain are to a large extent taken care of by organizations concerned with specific disabilities. Examples of these are the National Institutes for the Deaf and for the Blind, the National Association for the Paralyzed, the Diabetic Association, the Mental After-Care Association; and other organizations such as the British Council for Rehabilitation, the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, and the Women's Voluntary Services, which make no distinction between service and civilian casualties.

The best-known ex-service society is the British Legion, with its separate organization in Scotland. The British Limbless Ex-servicemen's Association cares for the welfare of the limbless, St. Dunstan's for the blind. The Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association, as its name implies, is chiefly concerned with the dependents of servicemen who were killed in the war or who are now serving in the armed forces.

Every member of Parliament knows of and is grateful to these benevolent associations for the generous help they give to people in need, for they come to him for advice because they are for some reason "outside the regulations" and thus unable to receive the necessary assistance from the State.

The "disability" organizations, like the benevolent associations, are too numerous to mention, but they render specialist help to those suffering and recovering from all sorts of illness, injury, and incapacity. The word "rehabilitation" has assumed in Britain, and from my wartime recollections of the United States, in that country too, a very wide meaning indeed. Its aim has been described as "to restore the worker to industry, the citizen to society, and man to himself." Its object, in other



They call Jean Suggit, 29, Britain's only blind potter. A former staff girl in the Foreign Office, she lost her sight through diabetes. Taught pottery, she practices the art professionally and makes a living at it.



On the Anzio beaches in '44 Arthur Bent lost both legs. Yet, "rehabilitated," he earns a good living for his wife and child at F. Perkins Ltd., which pays disabled persons the going rate. He keeps the regular hours.

Themselves

*That is the goal of Britain's plan
of private and public help for
its war disabled, its handicapped.*



By **RICHARD WOOD**

The author, son of the Earl of Halifax, former British Ambassador to the U. S., was badly wounded during World War II—losing both legs. He has been a member of the House of Commons since 1950.



Born blind, 10-year-old Gail Lovelace, of Wimbledon, near London, is in touch with the world, and can someday make a living in it, because she has been taught to read. She recently won a reading competition, in fact.

Photos: British Information Services



Works fine! At Roehampton Limb-Fitting Centre in London, two British veterans practice using their new artificial hands. The Centre is on the grounds of Queen Mary's Hospital, a large British voluntary institution.

words, is to make him as nearly as possible what he was before his injury or illness. Of course rehabilitation cannot give back to a man his arms or his legs or his eyes; nor can it always fully overcome the residual disability of serious illness or injury. But if an injured man is willing to try to be "restored to himself"—clearly the essential condition—there is little that rehabilitation cannot achieve. For he has two vastly important advantages on his side.

The first perhaps could be described as the mental compensation that comes with serious injury. I remember, before I was wounded, contemplating with horror the possible loss of a little finger, and finding that the reality of the loss of both legs later appeared to be much less serious. Secondly, it seems undoubtedly true that there are few people so seriously disabled who, with care taken to retrain them and find the right job for them, cannot do that job as well as the able bodied.

The voluntary organization with which I am most closely connected is the 20-year-old Queen Elizabeth's Training College at Leatherhead in the English county of Surrey, named after the Queen Mother, who is our patron and who takes the keenest interest in our work. The College has achieved some encouraging results during its short existence; it has trained 600 men and women suffering from paralysis, eight of whom had no use in their arms and 193 who had lost completely the use of their

legs. Sixty-six epileptics, 200 sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 16 who had lost both hands have also been satisfactorily trained. After training, all these were placed in employment. Among the trades taught at this residential College are bench carpentry, bookbinding, bookkeeping, dressmaking (for women), engineering, gardening, radio servicing, shorthand-typing, spray painting.

Outstanding results include these: A boy of 16, born without arms, was trained as a bookkeeper, and is now satisfactorily placed. A man of 25 was a regular soldier in the Gloucesters and took part in their stand in Korea. He was captured and was a prisoner with the Communists for two years. When released, he was suffering from lack of attention to multiple gunshot wounds which included the loss of an eye and a smashed foot; frostbite—he lost a toe; dysentery; and about six other diseases caused by malnutrition. When he went to the College, he was in all senses a shattered man. He is now being placed in employment. An epileptic, previously employed as an ice-cream salesman, was trained at the College as a gardener.

These successes have given me a strong faith in vocational retraining for all who have lost the ability to do their old job. The ideal is not always attainable. Even if the right jobs always existed in the right places, it would be impossible to fit all disabled men and women for them. Unfortunately, the right jobs do not always exist. Since the war, the shortage of houses has made it still more difficult for any worker, disabled or not, to move about the country to suitable jobs.

So there exists Remploy, a public corporation (i.e., a Government-sponsored corporation) to provide remunerative jobs for those too severely disabled to work in open employment. Beyond the Remploy network of some 90 factories throughout

A VOCATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

Britain, many other "sheltered" workshops and welfare facilities are provided by voluntary organizations, which receive financial aid from the Government or local government authority.

Broadly speaking, the Ministry of Health is the Government Department responsible for the health of ex-servicemen and the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for their benefits and welfare.

In addition to the services directly provided by the Government, there are 156 war pensions committees, voluntary bodies, composed of those interested in ex-service welfare, who advise the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. There are more than 5,000 of these voluntary workers throughout Britain. The local knowledge they possess and the service they render, particularly in providing work for and selling the products of very severely disabled ex-servicemen is of the greatest value to the Ministry's welfare officers.

Incidentally, the representative of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, stationed in Ottawa, Canada, looks after the needs not only of 6,000 pensioners in Canada for whom the Ministry in Britain retains responsibility, but also 3,000 of these pensioners in the United States.

Several other Government Departments are interested in their welfare, in its widest sense, notably the Ministry of Labor, which is responsible for resettling them in employment. Resettlement in employment is only part of rehabilitation, but an immensely important part; some idea must therefore be given of the contribution made by the Ministry of Labor.

The Disabled Persons Act of 1944, which was inspired by the late Mr. Ernest Bevin, provided for a register of disabled persons. Employers of 20 or more workers are required to employ a quota of these registered disabled persons. The register is entirely voluntary. Each local Employment Exchange (the Ministry's branch office) has its own register of disabled persons with its disablement resettlement officer.

Voluntary service is given at the most important Employment Exchanges by disablement advisory committees, of employers, workers, and representatives of ex-service and other voluntary organizations.

SOMETIMES retraining for another job may be necessary. The Ministry of Labor runs a number of Government Training Centers, most of them non-residential. Most of the residential training centers, of which more will be said later, are run by voluntary organizations, supported by generous grants-in-aid from the Ministry.

Mr. Bevin, when he was Minister of Labor during World War II, was much concerned by the comparatively long period that normally elapses between the time a man leaves the hospital and the time he becomes fit to take up full wage-earning employment. To shorten this period a committee, appointed at the end of the war, recommended the setting up of a number of Industrial Rehabilitation Units where men and women just out of the hospital can take short courses, designed not to train them in any particular skill, but to make them as soon as possible fit to take their places in industry. These units have helped to restore courage and the capacity for work to the disabled. Their scale and success can be judged from the fact that more than 800,000 persons are registered as disabled in Britain, and less than 5 percent of them are unemployed.

I hope I have made it clear that there is continual interplay between the State and voluntary organizations in operating the welfare services. When the Government contribution was greatly expanded in the years following World War II, many were the fears that it would entirely swallow up voluntary work. These fears are now seen to be groundless. Voluntary organizations are indeed finding the raising of money more difficult in a time when high taxation has reduced the previous sources of large subscriptions, but except in the peak war years, more people are actively engaged in the work of voluntary societies and groups than ever before.

It will be a bad day for Britain (or any country) if voluntary service diminishes, but, happily, there seems at present no sign of it.

Are You a Pan Quan?

FOR many centuries the women of Korea have enjoyed an equality with their men. The arrangement seems to suit everyone—except perhaps a few husbands who feel that their wives abuse their prerogatives of freedom. Such husbands consider themselves to be henpecked and we call these poor fellows Pan Quans—which means just that: “henpecked.” One of our most popular stories is about them.

It seems that many centuries ago a great magistrate of our country who perhaps felt himself to be too much dominated by his wife called all the men of his jurisdiction to him.

“I wish to learn just what kind of men you are,” he announced to them. “I order all of you who consider yourselves to be Pan Quans to move over to my left hand. I order all of you who do not feel you are henpecked to move over to my right hand.”

In the next few moments all the men—all but one—moved to the magistrate’s left hand. And there on his right hand stood one lone, small man.

“Well, my dear sir,” said the magistrate, addressing this unprepossessing creature, “I congratulate you. You must be a man of great courage. You do not feel henpecked. Tell me about yourself.”

The little man seemed puzzled and confused and appeared to be anything but heroic. “Your excellency,” he stammered, “I do not know what this is all about. I do not understand these proceedings. All I know is that when I left my house this morning, my wife called after me: ‘Now, you stay out of crowds.’”

By MRS. BO WHAN KIM

Wife of Tai Sun Kim, Mayor of the Special City of Seoul, Korea



Illustration by Jack Boyd

There can be food for all tomorrow - if we watch that

IN SOAK



Photo: Lathrop

This cracked earth, created of flood-washed silt, is really the fertile topsoil from an up-river farm. It could have been saved.

FOUR inches of rain fell in one afternoon on a city in the U. S. Midwest a few months ago, and three feet of muddy water backed into the homes of a new suburb. One disgusted resident who had built there, far beyond the city water mains, gloomily surveyed the mess and cracked: "I still doubt if there's enough water in my well to put out a cigarette."

This puzzled and angry homeowner may be symbolic of millions of men and women in many lands who see water, water everywhere but not a safe drop to drink. For the paradox of having too much water, yet at the same time having too little, is universal and, apparently, eternal. It reaches, in fact, back into ancient Babylon when King Nebuchadnezzar boasted:

"... great canals I dug and lined them with burnt brick laid in bitumen and brought abundant waters to all the people. . . . I paved the streets of Babylon with stone from the mountains. . . . Huge cedars from Mount Lebanon I cut down."

By

ELMER T. PETERSON

An editorial writer by profession, the author loves the soil—a love deeply rooted during childhood on an Iowa farm and nourished in Kansas, California, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Near Oklahoma City, the city of his daily labors and where he is a Rotarian, he has a farm—"Blackjack Forty"—where he experiments with conservation methods. Saving the soil is the favorite topic of his books and of his articles in such publications as The Saturday Evening Post, The Reader's Digest, American Magazine, and Harper's.

But the prophets thundered against these profligate ways—and thereby probably qualified as the first "conservationists"—and warned that the agricultural and economic abundance would come to an end, that Babylon would become "A desolation, a dry land, and a wilderness, a land wherein no man dwelleth. . . . And wolves shall cry in their castles, and jackals in the pleasant places."

Not long ago a visitor to the ruins of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, where air conditioning existed 2,600 years ago, encountered in the once-lush area the only other living thing—a lean, gray wolf.

Although the modern "prophets" who have come close to predicting a Babylonian decline have

never achieved much popularity, there is some evidence today that these "voices in the wilderness," crying out against the willy-nilly destruction of forests and wildlife and the depletion of soil and water reserves, are finally being heard.

There is mounting evidence that:

1. Farmers are rapidly learning that pasture, properly handled, is a profitable crop, not only for its nutritional value, but also because it keeps their land from blowing or washing away.

2. The importance of a tree is widely appreciated. "Tree farming" is now a recognized—and profitable—business. In addition, more than 3,000 communities in 46 States in the U.S.A. own and cultivate forests. Ranging from a five-acre school forest in Arkansas to Seattle's 67,000-acre forest watershed, these community-owned forests are increasing at the rate of 100 a year.

3. Our staggering increase in world population (80,000 a day) speaks a sobering word about preserving and extending the natural resources of the soil, and the ani-

mals and minerals which are sustained by that soil.

Water, however, is the great enigma. Without it or with too much of it, life cannot survive. It is both friend and enemy of the land, and of the grass and trees, and of the animals. As a whole, water is at once the most plentiful and the most destructive natural resource—the most searched-for and the most dreaded element. I shall venture the judgment that how we control and use water may, in the long pull, become as important as how we control the atom. Historical perspective gives us no aid in determining what happens to a people who misuses the atom, but the stories of uncontrolled water, coupled with its evil partner—misused land—cover every hemisphere and go back 7,000 years. The eroded fields of China, North Africa, and the Middle East; the barren lands of Mexico and South America; the dust-blown plains of the United States—these stand with the silt-filled canals of Babylon as warnings to people who, so far, have been more abundantly blessed.

A few skeptics lament, with a sorrowful shake of the head, the way the world is "drying up," but

the statistics reveal a fairly constant amount of rainfall over the years. The growing concern over water has arisen out of four basic conditions:

1. A highly industrialized civilization. It takes 65,000 gallons of water, for example, to make a ton of steel.

2. A rapid transition from a nation of homes with "water buck-

A COMMUNITY SERVICE FEATURE

ets" to homes with one or two bathrooms. In 1930 there were 13 million bathrooms in the United States; today there are about 35 million.

3. An unprecedented rise in population. At the present rate of increase the United States will double its population in 41 years.

4. A strong resistance to becoming too deeply concerned about scientific and cooperative methods for conserving a resource as plentiful as water. In several cities last Summer, when water reserves sank alarmingly, authorities had to threaten to levy heavy fines in order to stop the nonessential use of water. Appeals for voluntary reduction brought little cooperation in many places.

There is mounting evidence that



Yes, it's prize-winning corn, grown by farming with the slopes—contour cropping and terracing—instead of allowing the topsoil to wash away.

Western Oklahomans have attacked flood and drought by terracing and contour furrowing (right). The ridges act as "dams" to transform runoff into valuable insoak.

Two concerned Clintonians, Past Rotary Governor Doane Farr (right) and son, Jack, find insoak-fed Little Monument Creek not affected by drought.



Photo: Black from ACS



we cannot deal with this problem by using the methods—or lack of methods—of 1900. The Chief of Army Engineers, General Samuel Sturgis, Jr., has warned that the water shortage must be dealt with—and now! The Hoover Commission report points out that the U.S.A. uses 200 billion gallons of water every day, but that the demand will rise at least 145 percent in the next 20 years. And "use of water on the 25,800,000 acres of land for irrigation . . . has lowered downstream navigable depths of streams, lowered power potentials, and interfered with fish and wildlife." In some areas ground water is being withdrawn 30 times faster than it is being replaced.

An increasing number of farmers, even in the Corn Belt, prefer

the controlled growth created by irrigation, but it takes 10,000 gallons of water to grow a bushel of corn; to grow a ton of alfalfa hay, about 200,000 gallons. While new processes are being pioneered for reducing the amount of water used by industry (industry now uses about 80 billion gallons daily), other uses spring up to offset the reduction.

Throughout the West and Midwest it is a common sight to see "water trucks" going from one farm to another. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky many farmers are forced to buy water, even in Winter. Suburban builders spend thousands of dollars to drill wells, only to find an inadequate water supply; many residents improvise by digging cisterns and by

devising filtering and chlorinating systems so that water from an artificial lake can be safely used for household purposes.

Cities have been hard hit, too. Numerous small cities have been unable to guarantee adequate water supplies to both their industry and their citizens. For example, after World War II, General Motors wanted to take over a Lima, Ohio, plant that it had operated for the Government, but a short water supply made it impossible. Many smaller towns skimped through last Summer with only a few days' supply in reserve, at times. Houston, Texas, is pumping its water reserves so rapidly from under the city that the land in the business district has sunk six inches. In suburban Pasadena the land has sunk as much as three feet for the same reason. Denver, Colorado, authorities estimate that unless the city gets additional water, its industrial growth will come to a standstill by 1963. Residents of Los Angeles and New York are anxiously scanning the headlines for news about the latest developments of low-cost methods for converting sea water to drinking water.

In addition to recommending that a "Water Resources Board . . . located in the executive office of the President" be appointed to determine a Federal water program, the Hoover Commission also recommended that water re-

sources should be developed by drainage areas—locally and regionally—with the Federal Government acting only if necessary to “accomplish broad national ob-

WHEN you plan that Club program on conservation, write for *The Web of Life*—a new Community Service paper No. 613-B. It tells what your Club can do. It's free for the asking from Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

jectives,” or if the projects should be too large for State, local, or private interests.

It is likely that this recommendation grew out of the study of communities which had already taken the initiative into their own hands and successfully grappled with the flood and water problem—communities illustrated by one

which I want to describe in some detail.

This is the story of Clinton, Oklahoma.

Clinton's long-time water supply has been a surface reservoir which receives most of its water from three creeks, including Little Monument with a watershed of ten square miles. In the 1930s a succession of drought years produced a crisis which resulted in the formation of the United States Soil Conservation Service, and in the 1940s Clinton Rotarians took the lead in organizing a conservation district composed of the Little watershed.

Alvin (“Buck”) Clement was the leader of the Little Monument project, which consisted of placing maximum acreage under the latest soil-conservation practices. He called his method the infiltration process, or “insoak.” More than 95

percent of the total watershed was given the conservation treatment—terracing, contour furrowing, strip cropping, the use of subsoil-penetrating legumes, chisel plowing, and farm ponds.

To understand the significance of the Clinton story you must realize that this area had the most severe drought in its history—worse than in the 1930s—during 1952, 1953, and 1954. The other creek watersheds in the area suffered crop shortages and their streams dried up, but Little Monument flowed like a clear mountain trout stream throughout the drought period. During the first two years its flow was completely unimpaired—running a million gallons of water a day. At the same time the other two creeks were dry!

The demonstration was so amazing that [Continued on page 55]

A Fable of Iran

By Grace Visser Payne

Wife of an Honorary Tulsa, Okla., Rotarian



TWO CAMELS were walking along a stony road in Persia. One lifted his slender legs with a careless gesture for he bore only an empty saddle frame tied carefully over a worn gunny sack; the other walked cautiously, slowly, for he bore two heavy tins of kerosene fastened awkwardly to the wooden saddle fitted over his curved back.

Said the spry young camel to the older one, “Why do you move so carefully? Our cushioned feet do not feel the stones.”

“That is true,” replied the older animal, “but the burden I carry has corners; they hurt me unless I am cautious.”

The young camel turned his long neck proudly to see his new pack. “I have a load, too, but it does not trouble me.”

The older one looked at his companion with haughty contempt, saying, “Do you call that a load? Just wait until man has finished with you!”

The young one, spying a bit of green thistle near-by, grabbed a bite before he replied, “Why do we submit to such impositions? We are free to roam the deserts, are we not?”

“Oh, yes,” replied the other, “for a time—until the deserts grow dry—a very short time it is, too.”

The younger one reached again for the thistle, saying, “You are always talking about time—what is time anyway?”

The shaggy camel's wise old eyes looked down upon the youthful one pacing beside him, as he said, “Time brings burdens with corners that prod one; time brings men with lanterns which they light from your load—”

The younger animal interrupted, “Yes, that is true, then we rest and eat good food—”

“Only until they can see to reload us again,” continued the older camel. “Then it is time for us to help on the road; time for us to acquire patience with young ones like you who laugh at our old-fashioned ways of lifting our feet, of bearing our awkward burdens—of bending our knees to man. You see, we have learned in the ways of service the true value of time.”

“Ha!” laughed the youthful camel. “Ha! ha! If that is what time does to one, I'll not permit it—I'll break this saddle frame now.” He threw himself on the ground and rolled

among the stones until the cords loosened and he felt his burden slide from his hump. Then, rising to his foreknees, he pulled his hips up, felt his back empty of the saddle, and cried joyfully, “See! I am free! Time and man shall not hold me!” He lifted himself upright and raised his head proudly. “You could do it, too, if you wished.” Then he lifted one foot forward; it struck the saddle frame so hard that blood spurted from his leg. He looked down in surprise. The burden he thought gone forever had only slipped under his belly. When he tried to walk he could not. “Ya, Allah! What has happened?” he cried in astonishment.

The older camel walked patiently around his companion while he studied his predicament. Then his gray hairy lips split in their wise smile of understanding. “Why do you call upon Allah? You have only yourself to blame. Now you will have to wait for Time to bring man, who was only training you patiently, carefully, to service for others. You will learn not to throw off your load—if you bear it steadily, you'll not mind it; there are always food and rest at the end of the road.”

Porter, Chamber of Commerce
of Greater Philadelphia



Philadelphia's Convention Hall—a versatile air-conditioned facility seating 15,000—will be the scene of Rotary's 1956 meeting. . . . The photo below shows Benjamin Franklin Parkway looking toward the City Hall.

We've Saved You a Seat

Everything's ready for Rotary's 1956 Convention in Philadelphia, June 3-7.

EUGENE ORMANDY will be coming over from the Gerard Trust Company Building, bringing a stageful of fine musicians with him.

George Leader will slip away from the State Governor's desk in Harrisburg to be with us a little while.

Richardson Dilworth will leave the mayoral suite in the old City Hall with the big bronze statue of Wm. Penn on top to join us at least briefly.

Tom Warren, British educator beloved in many a land, will come from Bournemouth to rule our parliamentary sessions with his light, sure hand.

That jolly chap Bert Parks, whom millions know as the master of ceremonies of a television show called *Stop the Music*, will preside over some relaxing doings on the second evening.

You don't know what I'm talking about? Of course you do. You know that I'm talking about the only thing I can talk about these days—the exciting fact that in a very few weeks Rotary folks from the 97 lands of Rotary will be converging on Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., for the 47th Annual Convention of Rotary International. And the persons I've named above will be among those on the platform to speak or entertain in the five glorious days of that Convention, June 3-7.

Yes, my Rotary friend, everything is shaping up for the big week. The welcome is ready, as Herman West told you in these pages last March.* The hotels are ready—and expect a capacity booking. The Convention Hall is ready—and is going to prove one of the finest facilities we've ever used. And the program is ready practically down to the last detail. That is my subject here—the Convention program.

*See *We Like to Entertain—in Philadelphia*, by Herman O. West, *THE ROTARIAN* for March.



By J. CLEVE ALLEN

*Chairman, 1956 Convention Committee of
Rotary International; Insurance Executive,
Coral Gables, Fla.*

So let's get right into it without any further delay.

Let's say it is: *Saturday, June 2*. No, the Convention hasn't opened yet, but thousands of people will be pouring into town, and promptly at 10 A.M. the Council on Legislation of Rotary International will come to order in one of the rooms in the Convention Hall. Our international President, A. Z. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio, will introduce the Council Chairman—yes, Past President Tom Warren of Britain—and the Council will start its consideration of 22 proposed pieces of Rotary legislation. This, you know,

will be the first meeting of this advisory body in two years. Furthermore, under Rotary's new plan, most of the members will have come onto the Council by a new route—election by the Clubs of their Districts. An important, interesting meeting . . . with room for some visitors.

The Councilmen can keep at it all day if they want to, but they and all the other early comers are invited to a Saturday-afternoon treat the host Club has planned—an outing at famed Longwood Gardens southwest of Philadelphia. Here amid rich verdure and spouting fountains, they will be served a picnic supper and will see Gilbert and Sullivan's *Pinafore* in an outdoor theater which features a curtain made of water!

Yes, registration and credentialing will go on all day Saturday (and on the five following days) in the lower level of Convention Hall. So—having registered and unpacked and enjoyed the picnic out at Mr. DuPont's Gardens you sleep and arise to—

Sunday, June 3. Philadelphia's 1,200 churches will make Rotarians especially welcome Sunday morning, and the lovely scenery of Philadelphia and its suburbs may well beckon on Sunday afternoon. Then it all begins—the scheduled program, that is—at 8:30 P.M. in Convention Hall. As a "prelude to the Convention," Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra of global fame will play a concert for you. During intermission our international President, A. Z. Baker, will greet and speak to us briefly. A serene, uplifting, and friendly way to start things off, we think. So next it is—

Monday, June 4. If you want to be technical, it's not until 9:50 A.M. on this day that the Convention officially begins. That's the moment when the Convention Committee Chairman taps the gong and calls the meeting to order . . . and introduces a trio of friendly welcomers—the President of the host Club, Frank P. Will; his honor the Mayor of Philadelphia, Richardson Dilworth; and his excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, George M. Leader. Rotary's Second Vice-President, Ernesto Imbassahy de Mello, of Brazil, will respond.

The parade of flags . . . the introduction of our Past Presidents . . . the nomination of officers . . . a Vocational Service presentation . . . these, too, will come in that first plenary session, the peak of which will be reached in the main address of the morning—by President "A. Z." This friendly, purposive, chief of ours has seen Rotary in some 40 lands this year. He has a story that will make you prouder than ever that you're Rotary related.

Monday afternoon brims with things to do. For the men there will be 49 vocational craft assemblies, which will take place in offices and factories all over Philadelphia—but I need not go into detail: Hall Popham does elsewhere in this issue. . . . For the young people there will be a get-acquainted dance. . . . For the ladies there will be tours of the city and suburbs. . . . For Ibero-American Rotarians there will be their annual Assembly.

Many people seem to think of Philadelphia as quiet, conservative, staid, and straight-laced. Maybe it is. If so, it seems all the more remarkable that such a city could produce a show as colorful and carnival-

In the Spotlight at Philadelphia

*Some of the
speakers and
entertainers at
Rotary's 47th
Convention.*



A. Z. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio, President of Rotary International. He is a livestock man.



Eugene Ormandy, who is to be on the podium to direct the world-famed Philadelphia Orchestra.



T. A. Warren, of Bournemouth, England, who will preside at Council on Legislation sessions.



Norton T. Dodge, of Northfield, Vt., former Foundation Fellow, a recent Russia visitor.



Ernesto Imbassahy de Mello, Niteroi, Brazil, Second Vice-President, Rotary International.



Bert Parks, of Stop the Music fame in the U.S.A., who will preside over an evening of fun.



George M. Leader, Governor of State of Pennsylvania, will extend welcome to Conventioners.



Photo: Picked from Three Lions

Exploring Philadelphia, earth's 14th-largest city, will be on the "we must do" list of every out-of-town Conventioneer. And here's a spot most of them will seek out—Elfreth's Alley down in the oldest part of the metropolis. A quaint street little changed in two centuries, it's near the homes of founder William Penn and flag designer Betsy Ross.

like as the Mummers. And the Mummers with all their flamboyant costumes and peppy string bands are going to entertain us on Monday night in an Entertainment Extravaganza in Convention Hall. They will be only one item on the program. There will be many others—with Bert Parks presiding over the whole show. This will be good, wholesome, relaxing fun!

Tuesday, June 5. Back to work! This is the day for Convention business . . . and at 9 A.M. every man wearing one of those elliptical golden buttons reading "Voting Delegate" will take a seat in Convention Hall. There will come reports from the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Council on Legislation . . . and then the Convention will take up one by one the 22 Proposed Enactments and Resolutions and consider what the Council has advised on each. Here's where Rotary International makes or remakes its rules. We have it arranged so the fellows can run their deliberations on through the day if need be.

All the Club Presidents, all the Club Secretaries, all the Club-bulletin editors, and so on will foregather in their own groups at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon for the traditional and helpful group assemblies on Club administrative matters. These will be held in hotels. The ladies, meanwhile, will be out at Garden State Park for a luncheon and fashion show. What a spectacular event it's to be! Busses to the park—which is a beautiful racing grounds. Delicious food probably served in souvenir containers. Fashions on parade. A horse show—and even an exhibition horse race that will be brilliantly colorful.

Evening will bring 11 Fellowship Dinners—huge and happy banquets held in hotel ballrooms. Everybody's going! And the next morning it will be—

Wednesday, June 6. To the lower level of Convention Hall, fellows!—to queue up before the ballot boxes to vote on Nominees for Directorships and on Nominees for the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International. Then at 9:50 up the stairs to the Convention auditorium for the third plenary session featuring a youth presentation "Rotary Insures the Future Through Service to Youth." In the panel will be young representatives of the Future Farmers of America, the Boys' Clubs of America, the National Association of Wheel Clubs, the International Farm Youth Exchange. The moderator of this youth panel is to be one of our former Foundation Fellows, Everett M. Biggs, of Brampton, Ontario, Canada, who is dairy commissioner of his Province and a member of his local Rotary Club. Wonderful young people, good for us older ones! A major address in the sphere of International Service will follow. Then the last item that Wednesday morning is to be a Rotary Foundation Fellowship presentation which will bring before us a fine young man named Norton T. Dodge, of Northfield, Vermont. He was one of our Fellows in 1948-49 who took his year's study in Sweden. Does the name ring a bell? Yes, he's the chap who visited Russia in 1955 and then wrote an article about it for *U. S. News and World Report* that won wide acclaim.

Those International Friendship Meetings we held at the Golden Anniversary Convention last year proved so right that we're going to repeat them in Philadelphia—at 2:30 P.M. Wednesday. One group will be for Asia; another for Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; another for Europe, North Africa, and the Eastern Mediterranean Region; and the last for South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles. Rotarians of those regions will be in

You Are Welcome

On behalf of the people of Philadelphia, I want to say "welcome" to the thousands of Rotarians who will come to our city for the Rotary International Convention from June 3 to 7.

We hope that while you are here you will visit our historical shrines, our Summer theaters and concerts, and partake of other things for which this city is famous—not the least of which is Philadelphia hospitality. That hospitality is being and will continue to be warmly extended to all of you.

Sincerely,

Richardson Dilworth
Mayor of Philadelphia

Royalty ... Rotary



WHEN His Majesty King Rama IX, of Thailand, accorded a long audience to Rotary's world President—a fact reported last month—his household photographer unobtrusively snapped three or four flash pictures of the meeting. This is one of them—just recently released by His Majesty for use in *THE ROTARIAN*. The print and permission came via Phya Srivisar, of Bangkok, a Past Governor of District 46, who requested them of his King. . . . The photo, taken in Amphorn Palace, shows the young ruler, who is the royal Patron of Rotary in Thailand, chatting with President A. Z. Baker, as Cornelia Baker and Rotarian Srivisar listen.

charge of each. There will be brief talks, much discussion, lots of fellowship. And all Rotarians from areas not mentioned can take their pick of any group and attend. These meetings, I feel, are just about the best device for spreading true information that Rotary could devise.

The buffet suppers for folks from far away to be held in homes of the Philadelphia area come on Wednesday evening . . . quickly followed by the President's Friendship Ball. This great event will take place at Convention Hall at 9 P.M. with a large dance band and several acts of entertainment. Here again we shall have a wonderful opportunity to meet and greet old friends and to have a grand evening together.

Thursday, June 7. The end is regrettably near. At 9:50 A.M. we start our fourth and final plenary session. Here are reports from the Credentials, Registration, and Balloting Arrangements Committees. Here are the election and presentation of officers of Rotary International, as well as the presentation of the 1956 Convention planners. Here is the presentation of the families of the President and the President-Elect, followed by addresses by the President and the President-Elect . . . and by a speaker of note whose name I am not yet able to disclose.

Well, my Rotary reader, that's a slight idea of

what's to happen in Philadelphia. I haven't mentioned everything by a long way. For instance, that great old maestro of community singing Walter Jenkins, of Texas, is to be back with us, setting the mood with all his wonderful stunts for each plenary session. Four or more fine glee clubs and choral groups will lighten our proceedings with song. Big and little orchestras will play everywhere. The historic places, the great stores, the museums, the institutions, the flowers, the whole world around Philadelphia—all beckon the Conventiongoer and promise him pleasure and personal profit.

So we're ready. President A. Z. Baker, the Convention Committee, the hundreds of Philadelphia Rotarians and their families who've been working on this Convention for two years—everybody connected with it has a strong intuitional hunch it's going to be the nicest, friendliest, most inspiring Convention in, well, I won't say how long.

Our big Convention Hall has 15,000 seats. I like to think that our illustrious speakers will look down and see you in one of them. Good as these men are they, too, need inspiration, you know. Is your hotel reservation in? Then we've saved you a seat in Philadelphia, a seat overlooking one of the most meaningful gatherings of human beings that anyone will hold in 1956.

By FRANK D. SLUTZ

Educational Counsellor; Rotarian,
Dayton, Ohio

THE GREAT PARTNERSHIP

Six Ways to Strengthen It

Illustration by
Steve Korall



WE HEAR it said again and again that the youth of today will make the world of tomorrow. The statement has always bothered me—not because it is trite but because it isn't true.

Youth *alone* never has had and never will have the chance to build the world. The older generation is always present—and it will be proportionately more so tomorrow than it ever was.

No, it is truer to say that the world of tomorrow will be made by a partnership of youth and age—of young people and their parents and aunts and uncles and grandparents—and I for one am

for it. I am for the bold, daring, venturesome, risk-taking spirit of youth. I am for the cautious, careful, cost-counting spirit of age. And I am for the best possible blend we can make of the two. Right now I am worried about this partnership of the generations. There is too much tension in it, too little understanding.

As an educational counsellor, I work with both youth and adults every day. I see firsthand the stresses and strains between pupil and teacher, child and parent; sometimes I even find the whole segments of youth and adulthood in a church or an entire commu-

nity practically squared off against each other. One morning some months ago 150 teen-age boys from several different schools met in an auditorium to ask me how they can get along better with their parents. For more than an hour these fine boys popped question after question that revealed a widening gulf between fathers and sons. How unthinkable a meeting like that would have been 50 years ago! Yet here it was—and I felt privileged to be asked to work on the problem that gave rise to it.

It is easy, of course, in the hard task of trying to make a modern

living for a father to lose touch. You recall, perhaps, the story of the minister who was on the carpet before his bishop. "You are the best pulpiteer under my supervision," said the bishop, "but as a pastor you are a washout. You do not know your members, you are impersonal, you are not interested in individuals."

The minister acknowledged that the bishop was right and asked what to do.

"I'll start you off with a simple, practical little plan," said the bishop. "Learn the first names of the children in your parish, so that whenever a child comes into your

quick, searching glance and blurted out, "Gee whiz! Have you gone crazy, Dad?"

The partnership of youth and age needs strengthening—and there are no men better able to help on the adult side than those traditional friends of youth, the 420,000 Rotarians of the world. May I suggest six ways by which we and our 8,900 Rotary Clubs in 97 countries can help make the partnership the close, happy, effective kind of relationship that could build that better world for tomorrow.

1. *We should show youth our vocations.* We can serve youth

selves upon them; on the other are boys and girls eager to be helped but fearing that these leaders are too busy to be bothered.

Here is a simple, free-of-cost plan to bring these parties together. If a conference with a Rotarian is desired, all the school principal, dean, or counsellor has to do is to call the Rotary office. No books, no vocational magazines, can be as accurate about a particular vocation as the Rotarian who is in that vocation. But right here a strong word of warning! I cannot make it too plain that the Rotarian who consents to confer with a student must stick very closely to the explanation of his own vocation. He must not try to counsel a student about the general principles of choosing a career. That is for others to do. His business is to answer questions, to describe, to explain the nature of his particular vocation.

2. *We can offer students "try-outs without pay."* A boy thinks he would like to clerk in a store. His school asks a Rotarian merchant if the boy could work three hours a week in his store *without pay*. No vocational test is as accurate as such experience. Recently a banker asked me if I remembered advising a high-school senior girl interested in banking to request of him a "tryout without pay." He'd granted her the chance, and now told me that the girl had proved to be a real "find," a "natural" for banking, and had become a valuable member of the bank's staff. Is it too much trouble for any of us Senior Partners to do this much for a Junior Partner?

3. *We should hold more of our business meetings in our homes.* It is a rare experience for our children to meet our business friends. We meet now in restaurants, in hotel lobbies, in each other's offices. Why not have more business, Rotary, church, school, and community meetings in homes, of an evening, or even at noon if the group is small? Someone has said that a modern home is a place where part of the family waits for [Continued on page 58]



den you can say, 'Hello, Lois,' or, 'Hello, Larry.' Do this and your people will soon discover that at heart you are social and likable."

The pastor promised to begin at once. The next day, after he had finished his morning's study, he went out for a walk and soon met a lad sauntering down the street. "Hello, boy," said the preacher. "You are a fine-looking, upstanding chap. I'd like to know you. You probably don't know me. I am the minister of that church yonder. Who are you, boy? Let's get acquainted. For all I know you attend my church."

The boy gave the preacher a

and the partnership wonderfully—as thousands of Rotarians do—by volunteering to explain our business or profession to any young person wishing an insight into it, making the arrangement through local schools. I am not suggesting that we volunteer to do general counselling—that is for professional experts. Rather, we offer to explore our vocation for the benefit of the young person who is interested but who has so little knowledge of its trials and triumphs. It's strange, isn't it?—on the one hand are Rotarians who are eager to help boys and girls but hesitant to push them-



WISCONSIN has caught a bug—the history bug. And it's rapidly learning how much fun and how worth while an interest in local history can be.

What are the signs? They are all over the place. Since 1945, 18 new county and local historical societies have sprung up—two of them with full-time professional directors. Many others, dormant since before World War II, have revived. Most of them are working closely with the State Historical Society in a series of joint programs. Membership totals run high. One county, for example, with a population of 92,778 has 2,200 members. Membership in the State Historical Society has trebled since the war.

Another county whose population is 10,323 has 32 members devoted to a cooperative project of research and writing its history. One local newspaper devotes an entire page once a month to the resulting articles. Another society has launched a dictionary of county biography paralleling a current State project.

Fourteen new local and county historical museums have been opened in addition to a new State Farm and Craft Museum. The State Society recently announced plans for a transportation museum in Green Bay, is working with a Baraboo group on the development of a circus museum, with the State Medical Society on plans for a medical museum. Realizing the tourist appeal of such places, one individual has set up a demonstration logging museum. The Institute of Paper Chemistry at Lawrence College has recently acquired the Dard Hunter Collection for a paper museum.

Eight historic sites have been added to the list of such attractions in the State: four by county historical societies, two by the State Society, two by patriotic societies. Annual attendance at the

Wade House (a new restoration) and the Villa Louis (an earlier restoration), both under State Society management, has topped 42,000 paid admissions.

Why this development—and why in Wisconsin? Certainly the wide observance of the State's centennial in 1948 made many conscious for the first time of their State history. With it came a sense of heritage. Clearly, too, recognition that their way of life is today challenged as never before has produced a new awareness of the values of heritage, and a rethinking of much of what has been taken for granted. Some of it definitely is due, too, to what the *Milwaukee Journal* recently called editorially "our supercharged State Historical Society," for the Society is taking history to the people of Wisconsin as never before.

First of all, its field service is in constant touch with the county societies, helping new ones organize, urging well-rounded programs on old and new alike. It encourages serious research, writing, and publishing projects by individuals or groups. It builds the resources of the Society's regional depositories in public, business, and personal manuscripts to increase the

facilities for local research. It conducts an annual Summer institute on local history which attracts delegates from Canada to the Rio Grande. It handles a considerable portion of the 200 annual speaking engagements by staff members.

Second, historic sites, and the stories they tell with varying degrees of drama, do much to catch the eye of the passer-by, and to lessen the distance to the past. The Society operates three historic sites—Wade House, Villa Louis, and Stonefield (the State Farm and Craft Museum)—and advises county and patriotic societies on others. Special exhibits at the State fair; the annual conventions of the State Medical Society, Education Association, Council of Parents and Teachers, and Federation of Labor and CIO; and similar gatherings serve a similar function.

Earlier experiments with radio broadcasts to local study groups, with suggested readings and local follow-ups, and a prize-winning series on the melting pot have been succeeded by two regular television programs, one of them for children. Kinescopes of the original broadcasts are prepared by the State television station for use by commercial stations all over the

WISCONSIN Catches the

*Looking backward brings a new sense
of heritage to young and old alike.
It's educational—but it's also fun.*

By CLIFFORD L. LORD

Director of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, the author formerly held a similar position in his native State, New York. He received his doctorate in history from Columbia University in 1943. A writer of historical books and magazine articles, he is also an active civic leader in Madison, Wis., where he is a member of the local Rotary Club.



State. Each program therefore reaches into every area of Wisconsin.

The quarterly magazine published by the State Historical Society has been revamped into a two-column-per-page format with color and illustrations throughout; the formerly mimeographed monthly news letter is now a printed bulletin which stresses short historical articles and things historical to see and do. Both are designed to stimulate a far larger audience than their predecessors. Recently the Society issued a movie—a 27-minute, sound, color film, *The Presence of Our Past*, depicting the work of Wisconsin historical societies. In its first year it was viewed by more than 60,000 people, won a prize at the 1955 Columbus festival. Later it was released for television use. Since then other short films have been issued.

One of the most effective vehicles for reaching the public has been the junior-historians program, which annually enlists some 20,000 dues-paying members. In the primary and intermediate grades these children are organized into junior chapters under a teacher-leader. Each chapter gets a charter from the parent society,

and each member gets a membership pin and card. The key to the program, however, is the magazine *Badger History*, issued monthly during the school year. This is at once a publication outlet for the best articles written by junior members throughout the State, a medium for reviewing books for children about Wisconsin history, and a vehicle for circulating program suggestions. For the secondary school, the Society this year has issued 16 booklets and a monthly newspaper-style magazine, *30th Star*, which have had a remarkable initial reception.

The research done by the children on the history of their community, on changes in local farming methods and crops, on the man with the idea which became the shop which became the local factory, is in itself helpful and frequently highly valuable. But in the process, the children enlist not only the help but also the

interest of their parents, and in doing so open the latter's eyes to the fascination of the background of the present and to the perspective that only history can give. In community after community, the junior historians have wrought a revolution in adult sen-

A COMMUNITY SERVICE FEATURE

timent almost a generation before they themselves assume positions of civic responsibility and leadership. Similarly the circulating exhibits and film strips from the Society's museum, and the public programs the juniors put on for service and civic clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, and other groups, speed the fermentation.

Even more dramatic has been the impact of Wisconsin's first "historymobile," which since 1954 has played to more than 310,000 people in all parts of the State. Donated in every particular—trail-

History Bug



One of the three historic sites operated by the Wisconsin Historical Society. It's located at Cassville.

Photo: (top p. 30) Harrison



A group of Columbus, Wis., students (above) present to Dr. Josephine Harper, of the State Historical Society, a rare document found at their school. . . . An archaeologist is at work (right) at the site of old Fort Crawford, near Prairie du Chien.

er, truck, power plant, public-address system, movie and slide projectors, equipment for the living quarters in the back eight feet of the 43-foot trailer, exhibit cases, food coupons for the staff, gas coupons for the truck and generator, a donation to cover the insurance premiums—the historymobile has been a resounding success. Its visits to the rural school, to the crossroads community, have been even more dramatic than its successes in the big cities. Each Summer it visits about 150 communities, spending at least one full day in each. Exhibits change annually; have included to date shows on the Wisconsin history exemplified in the State's historic sites, the transportation history, Wisconsin circuses, and even the Society's priceless collection of autographs of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Currently the Historical Society is engaged in an experiment with a one-dollar membership fee in place of its usual \$4 dues. The one-dollar member gets all the benefits of regular membership except the quarterly magazine. If he wishes that too, he pays an extra \$3 subscription. The idea is to increase radically the number of people exposed to Wisconsin history through the aegis of the State Historical Society. Exposed to the work of the Society, to



monthly lists of things to see and do, and to short historical articles, many of them should develop an active interest.

The coöperation of other groups, organizations, and agencies is an indispensable element of the Wisconsin formula. The State Medical Society by a two-year grant made possible the Medical-Records Project, which led in turn to the formation of a history section of the Medical Society and the projection of plans for a medical museum to be operated by the Historical Society. The Wisconsin Federation of Labor, by a similar two-year grant, made possible a determined field drive for the non-

current records of organized labor in the State, adding materially to the enormously rich collections of the Society in the field of labor history. A contractual agreement with the Conservation Department vests the custodial and maintenance functions of two State historical sites in that Department, while the Society assumes responsibility for management and operation of the historical and educational features. The American Legion has sponsored a census of war memorials, the Federation of Women's Clubs the restoration of the territorial capital.

Two other State departments

are joined with the Society in the statutory Committee on Public Records, four in the statutory Historical Markers Commission. The coöperation of the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association was essential to the compilation of the *Guide to Business Records in Wisconsin*, which has already brought increased scholarly attention to business history in the State. When the State Bar Association undertook to publish for high-school distribution a booklet on the Supreme Court in connection with the latter's centennial, it turned to the Society's school services to transform the lawyer's lingo into secondary-school English.

Is all the furor worth while? Are all the time, money, and energy going into localized history in Wisconsin important? Emphatically, "Yes." The national history taught in our schools and colleges is all too frequently centered on events in Washington, D. C.—the Congress, the Department of State, the President. Yet much—I might say, most—history made in Washington, in the legislative and executive departments, is the result of history already made back home. It is the result of local thinking, of local pressures. Washington is as much shaped by events and people in a myriad of Oshkoshes as those Oshkoshes are shaped by Washington. Yet we have taught an entire generation in effect to look to the national capital for the solution of all contemporary problems. Local history is an effective antidote.

More important, American history, or the history of Western civilization, when given in one school year, must necessarily deal with generalizations—industrial revolutions, agricultural revolutions, new plateaus of prosperity. And those generalizations, loosely understood or loosely handled, are all too apt to be confused in the unthinking mind with the inevitability of history and the impotence of the individual preached by the Marxist. That inevitability and impotence are sheer nonsense in the kind of economy and society in which we live. We see the course of events constantly changed in our community or our State or Province by individuals—the people by whom history is made.

A study of local history makes us aware that history is made by people. It enables us to move from *what* happened to *who* made it happen. And that in turn restores our perspective on the importance of the individual, a basic tenet in Western civilization.

In a world divided as is ours today we must encourage all that furthers our understanding of other peoples and nationalities. That is good sense and good Rotary. A good part of that understanding will come with a better knowledge of our own community and the worth-while contribution such knowledge can make to man's growth.

History: Rotarians Make It and Save It

FUTURE historians the world over, searching among yellowing records for their facts, are certain to come upon some booklets entitled *A History of the Rotary Club*. There they will find, in rich detail, stories of achievement by men who worked together in their time to make living better.

The writing of Club histories is not new among Rotarians, though Rotary's Golden Anniversary gave it new impetus. The Rotary Club of Springfield, Ill., published a 208-page looseleaf booklet commemorating the Golden Year, while the Rotary Club of Thomasville, Ga., published its history shortly before the Anniversary. Rotary in Beaumont, Tex., also compiled a history, its foreword stating, "This story of Beaumont Rotary is not merely a recital of what occurred in Rotary; it also reflects the story of the development of Beaumont as a city. . . ."

How is that so? Well, in the Beaumont history, as in many other Club histories, the story is told by reviewing, year by year, outstanding Rotary accomplishments, most of them bearing directly on the development of the community itself. Similarly the Rotary Club of Bellflower, Calif., produced a 28-year Club history that fills five volumes totalling more than 600 pages. Its text and 100-odd photos record events of historical significance to both Rotary and the community.

Other recent Rotary histories were produced in Dehra Dun, India; Holdrege, Nebr.; Oelwein, Iowa; Washington, N. C.; Calcutta, India; Bexhill, England; Greenwood, S. C.; and Hamamatsu, Japan. The 16 Rotary Clubs of District 46 in the Far East also planned to chronicle their complete records during the past year. Earlier histories were published by the Rotary Clubs of Kingsport, Tenn., and Wolcott, N. Y. The Kingsport book is now in its third edition, having been originally published in 1937. The Wolcott history grew out of seven Club programs devoted to "the progress made in different vocations since pioneers settled the Wolcott territory in 1806."

As Rotary Clubs amass valuable historical records, so do many individual Rotarians help add to their own community's storehouse of facts. Edward T. Heald, of Canton, Ohio, is a Rotarian busy at this work. A retired YMCA secretary, he spends 60 hours a week digging out and preserving local history, much of it obtained from old-timers whose historical recollections he authenticates by checking with other persons.

Rotarian Henry Mauldin, of Lakeport, Calif., has collected so much Indian lore throughout his

county he is known as "Mr. Legend." His filing system was checked by two university libraries—and neither suggested any changes. In Wilmette, Ill., north of Chicago, a historical commission was created a few years ago to "gather and organize the records, pictures, and other materials of local historical importance." Five Wilmette Rotarians have been associated with the commission, and the Wilmette Rotary Club, along with other civic and service groups, has been asked to furnish the commission with important Rotary documents and photographs.

Typical of the support given by Rotarians to history-collecting organizations is seen in Vicksburg, Miss., where many Rotary members are active in the Vicksburg Historical Society, which has turned a courthouse built in 1858 into a museum for Civil War records. In Fort Anne, N. Y., two Rotarians are the organizers of a group engaged in restoring one of five forts located in Fort Anne between 1690 and 1780.

By sponsoring events related to a town's early days, Rotary Clubs often stir community-wide interest in keeping history alive. For example, in Marblehead, Mass., one of the oldest of U.S.A. towns, the Rotary Club recently held a meeting in a colonial home built in 1768, and co-sponsored an "Open House



Attention is turned to the American Revolution as Rotarians of West Haven, Conn., honor the memory of a British officer, William Campbell, for his wartime acts of mercy.

Day" enjoyed by some 3,000 persons who visited the town's old homes and gardens.

Rotary itself has been making world history for half a century, and many Rotarians have been preserving this record. One is Joseph A. Caulder, of Toronto, Ont., Canada, a Past Rotary Director. His collection of "Rotarians" now weighs 21 pounds and covers the organization's growth from the date of its founding in 1905.

If "history repeats itself," as the proverb says, it is going to impart over and over again much information that Rotarians saved.

Warm Hearth

in Lausanne

IN LAUSANNE, Switzerland, students laden with books and brief cases are a familiar sight as they climb the hills to lectures and laboratories, for there are nearly 2,000 of them in this beautiful university town. Almost a third of the students come from outside Switzerland, so the word "home" means a distant place to many of them.

Rotarians everywhere are always trying to encourage and help young people. The Rotarians of Lausanne had for a long time seen the need of a place which the university students could call "home," where they could go for recreation and refreshment, and where they could entertain their friends. Now, as you see pictured here, they have such a place—but let's tell the story from the beginning.

In 1948 the Rotarians of Lausanne discovered that their "Youth Fund" had grown to the sizable sum of 50,000 francs. It was evident that the Committee appointed to recommend a decision on how to spend the money early knew what it would like to recommend. But dared it dream such ambitious dreams? Yes, it did dare—and the Club concurred unanimously that a university clubhouse should be the project. The members voted to double their pledge—to raise 100,000 francs—and to take their project to the community at large.

A Foundation was created, to be governed by a council including two Rotarians, which would set out to raise the necessary funds. Raising money is rarely an easy task, but the Rotarians—now happy in the



Students like it, and Rotarians take pride in it—this university clubhouse they helped refurbish.



It's a pleasant respite from books! These students are basement-bound for ping pong.

afterglow of success—admire with special satisfaction the charming 18th Century house they have helped to make ready for the students. Their campaign for funds brought in more than 400,000 francs.

Always filled with a mixture of laughter and quiet talk, Le Foyer Universitaire is equipped with modern and colorful furnishings. It boasts a spacious game room, a restaurant and lounge, rooms for study and reading, and rooms for radio listening, for lectures, and for watching television. The two top floors offer sleeping rooms for a limited number of students and guests.

In May of 1957, Rotarians of the world will be converging upon Switzerland for their international Convention in Lucerne. Hundreds, on pre- or post-Convention tours, will doubtless visit *L a u s a n n e*, where they may see this student hearth and think "Can we do something like this at home?"

Food is tastily prepared in this modern kitchen (top) . . . and served cafeteria style . . . Students find fellowship at every table. . . . The university rector, M. le professeur Boven, chats with two students.



Photos: © Wyden

Let's Talk Shop

*Simple, practical Vocational Service will be the keynote
of 49 Rotary craft assemblies in Philadelphia on June 4.*

By H. HALL POPHAM

Member, 1956 Convention Committee; Rotarian, Ottawa, Ont., Canada

WHAT does Vocational Service mean to you? What is its significance in your Club?

If you attend Rotary's Annual Convention June 3-7, you will have an incomparable opportunity to discuss these urgent questions. This opportunity will be yours in one of the 49 vocational craft assemblies scheduled for Philadelphia.

This year we are planning to bring Vocational Service down to earth in simple, practical terms—so that all of you may be able to take home something specific and tangible which can be applied to your profession or business, or a principle or project which can be put to work in your own Rotary Club.

Rotarians believe that practicing the highest concept of Vocational Service in their work creates good and lasting friends for them and for their businesses. Friendship is fellowship, and those who have friends and enjoy fellowship are likely to be happy. It is as simple as that.

The assemblies will be given special emphasis at Philadelphia, and they have been scheduled for Monday afternoon, June 4, as one of the primary features of the Convention. They will be held "on location," in surroundings associated with your business or profession. In short, we want to be able to "talk shop" in the realistic atmosphere of the shop itself.

Philadelphia is an ideal city in which to hold such vocational craft meetings, for it presents a diversity of historic and significant institutions for such discussions. For example, the lawyers

will meet in a courtroom; educators of many lands will talk over their mutual problems at the largest high school; general merchandisers will go to one of the city's largest department stores; and doctors and dentists will go to the faculty offices of their own profession at Temple University.

Each of the 49 discussion groups will have a Chairman—a Rotarian whose reputation is outstanding in his field. The Chairman will be assisted by a host from the Rotary Club of Philadelphia who will act as Co-Chairman. The aim will be to focus the ideal of Rotary on conditions in your vocation, and the Chairmen will be alert for suggestions for workable Club projects. You can make maximum contribution to the discussion by thinking along these lines before you come to the Philadelphia meetings:

1. What can the individual do?
2. What can the Club do?
3. What can Rotary International do?

Apply these questions, if you will, to the whole realm of Vocational Service in the areas of your business or profession, your trade or professional association, your Rotary Club, and within Rotary International itself. If you will do this, you will be better prepared to participate in the vocational craft assemblies.

Obviously, it is impossible to set up separate assemblies for all the hundreds of different classifications that exist in Rotary, but we have tried to plan a program in which no one will be left out. In

addition to the many assemblies for the somewhat specific fields of interest, we have established four general assembly sessions covering broad phases of industrial and commercial classifications. No Rotarian should stay away from the vocational craft assemblies because his particular classification is not covered specifically. These broad classifications include:

1. Manufacturing (including all producing).
2. Distributing (wholesale, etc.).
3. Retailing (general merchandising).
4. Business and professional services.

When the assemblies have ended their discussions, you have one more duty: to appraise and evaluate the meetings and to make suggestions for more effective assemblies at next year's Convention.

AS A vocational craft assembly was ending at a Convention a few years ago, the Chairman called for some comments of appraisal. Had this informal discussion by men of the same, or related, classification been of any value? Had the men really learned any more about each other and about Rotary?

One man arose to say: "In Rotary men discover fellowship as the secret of much happiness. Our job is to see to it that Rotarians everywhere relate this happiness to the world of business. Vocational Service at its best is a translation of this fellowship into helpful service to others."

This comment, echoed by some two dozen Rotarians around the

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room, is fairly typical of the opinion, generated through the years, about the vocational craft assemblies which have been an integral part of most of our Annual Conventions.

The beginning of such homogeneous groupings goes back to Rotary's Founder, Paul Harris, who at the second Convention, held in Portland, Oregon, in 1911 assembled all lawyers for a vocational conference. By 1912 a score or more Trade Sections had been organized with Chairmen who functioned throughout the year. Paul's early thinking about Vocational Service was inclined to go in the direction of increased business for each member, even to extending business contacts into other lands. But two additional principles continued to pull him back to the idealistic foundation on which Rotary had built a solid structure. The first was his continuing reference to exchange of professional or trade ideas; the second was his emphasis on working "toward the maintenance of professional or trade standards." It was in the latter area that Rotary was destined to make a most significant contribution.

At the Houston Convention in 1914 there was much discussion about the ultimate direction of Rotary, and a Philadelphia Rotarian—still active today in Ro-

tary, by the way—by the name of Guy Gundaker was appointed Chairman of a Committee to probe Rotary's potential development and strength. During his Chairmanship of this Committee, Rotarian Gundaker wrote four pamphlets which were combined into a booklet titled *A Talking Knowledge of Rotary*. He was later asked to draft a code of standards for his trade association, the American Restaurant Association, and his model became the basis for the writing of numerous standards of business practice—not only in the United States but also in other parts of the world.

THIS aspect of Rotary's contribution to business standards reached another high point in 1916 when President Allen D. Albert suggested to each Trade Chairman the possibility of his formulating, with the aid of other Rotarians of his Section, a set of "standards of practice," not merely for Rotarians, but for all men in his business or profession. Many of the professions represented in Rotary either had their codes of ethics "understood" or written, but now it was the responsibility of each tradesman or professional man to give "official codes" his earnest consideration. It was at this time that the Board voted to change the designation

What's Your Line?

HERE is a sampling of the craft assemblies which will be in session at Philadelphia during the afternoon of Monday, June 4:

Accounting service, business counselling, efficiency service and tax service; advertising service and public relations; agriculture; animal husbandry; architecture; engineering; associations—civic, social, boys' work, etc.; automobile and vehicle industry.

Beverages—alcoholic and nonalcoholic; burial services and supplies; clothing; construction and building materials; dairying—products, meats, and poultry; dentistry; druggists; education—elementary and secondary; education—colleges, etc.; electrical industry.

Finance; flowers, seeds, bulbs, plants—distributing and retailing; food industry; furniture and woodworking; government service; hardware; hotels, resorts, restaurants, recreation, amusements; insurance—life, health, accident, hospitalization; insurance—other; jewelry and watches; laundering, cleaning, dyeing; law; machinery—equipment and supplies; medicine; metals; newspaper publishing, public information, radio, TV.

Office appliances, equipment, and stationery; optometry; osteopathy; petroleum and gas; plumbing, heating, air conditioning; printing and publishing; real estate; religion; textiles; transportation; utilities.

In addition, you may also choose from four broad-classification meetings: manufacturing, distributing, retailing, and business and professional services.



Illustration by Felix Palm

from "Trade and Professional Sections" to "Vocational Sections."

For several years the Secretariat attempted to maintain printed rosters and keep individual records on each Vocational Section, but the task became too burdensome and too expensive. The plan of assembling men of similar classification on a voluntary basis was initiated in 1929 at the Dallas Convention. This pattern has been followed through the years, with much emphasis being placed on the definition of Vocational Service, and upon the problems peculiar to the particular industry, business, or profession. The standards for public or legal recognition for certain professions have been a popular topic in assemblies where Rotarians from several countries have been present. As many as 39 countries have been represented at some assemblies,

creating a variety of points of view concerning trade practices and the ways in which Rotarians can better serve their trades and professions.

Documenting the exact number of trade and professional associations which have grown out of Rotary and its Trade Sections is obviously impossible. We do know that the contribution here has been a substantial one. It is even more significant that Rotarians, as individuals, have always been in the forefront of movements to raise business standards. Rotarians have been, and still are, among the officers and organizers of trade associations all around the world.

Today the world is shrinking geographically, but business and trade become no less complicated. The challenges to farsighted Rotarians are still with us, but many

of our problems will yield to the warm light of fellowship.

Following a craft assembly a few years ago, one Rotarian put it this way: "We discussed methods used in New Zealand, Canada, and England, and covered many phases of manufacturing, canning, baking, etc., as well as distribution, wholesale and retail. Get them talking about their problems and you have a good assembly! The meeting adjourned promptly at 11:30—at 12:10 there were still small groups talking together."

At Philadelphia this year we shall adhere to a time schedule; but if the pattern of previous years is followed, you will find yourself clustered in a chatting group, discussing your most interesting questions with other Rotarians from all over the world, long after the allotted time has expired.

Philadelphia offers a host of historic and interesting places to visit. Many Rotarians will want to see the Curtis Publishing Company Building on Independence Square (right). The new Lankenau Hospital represents the latest in design and equipment.

Photo: © A.B.C.



The Story of a Bell

By CHESTER D. CLARK

Rotarian, Milton, Pa.

IN PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, stands a cracked and battered bell that is the most revered emblem of a people's liberty. Around its crown it bears the motto "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land unto All the Inhabitants Thereof." It was cast into the bell many years before liberty from their mother country was even thought of by the American colonists.

The bell was to be hung in the State House in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Charter of Liberties granted to the colony by William Penn. Members of the committee delegated to obtain the bell recalled a passage from the Book of Leviticus—"And ye shall hallow the 50th year, and proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof"—which seemed the perfect quotation for the occasion. It was edited to the words now found on the bell.

Practically every American schoolboy knows that this bell was cast in England in 1752 and was cracked when set up in the State House yard for a test ringing. The metal was broken up and recast by Pass and Stow, a Philadelphia firm of founders, who failed in their first attempt. They melted it down again, added a small amount of copper, and formed it again.

When it was rung on July 8, 1776, to summon Philadelphians to the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence, the bell received no more notice than it had when calling attention to other meetings and announcements. The function of the "State House Bell," as it was then called, was to open and close the meetings of the provincial legislature and courts. It also summoned the citizens to the State House yard for mass meetings, and announced celebrations and calamities. It was muffled and tolled when the British tax stamps arrived in 1765 and taken ashore and burned; and again in 1773 when the ship *Polly*, with its odious cargo of tea, was turned back. It announced the closing of the port of Boston in 1774, and rang out lustily, in April, 1775, with the news of Lexington and Concord.

The bell rang so much and so loudly, in fact, that near-by residents started a move to get rid of it. In a petition to the Assembly they declared the bell a "lethal" object, and "from its uncommon size and unusual sound it is extremely dangerous and may prove fatal to those afflicted with sickness."

Most Americans are familiar with the

fact that the bell was removed from Philadelphia in 1777 to prevent it from falling into the hands of the British, but not for the reason that it was a revered symbol of liberty. The facts are far more prosaic.

When Philadelphia was threatened by the British, the colonists naturally removed as many of the city's valuable items and stores as possible. Bells were especially valuable because they could be recast into artillery and ammunition. The authorities, therefore, ordered all the large bells in the city removed and hidden in stables. In addition to the State House bell there were the chimes of Christ Church and the bells of St. Peter's. 11 in all. Stables were later considered not very safe hiding places, so the bells were loaded on empty farm wagons returning to the country, the State House bell being taken to Allentown and hidden in the basement of Zion Reformed Church during the Winter of Valley Forge.

After the British evacuated Philadel-



phia the bell was returned to the city, where until 1828 it continued to be rung on special occasions: it was tolled for the deaths of Washington, Jefferson, John Adams, Charles Carroll, the last living signer of the Declaration of Independence, and John Marshall, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. There were possibly some who considered it a national relic, but they were so few in number that it was twice almost lost to the nation.

The first occasion was in 1818. The State of Pennsylvania, having built a new capitol in Harrisburg, offered the whole of State House Square to be di-

vided into lots and sold at public auction. Fortunately the city of Philadelphia bought the old State House—by that time known as Independence Hall—together with its venerable bell, to prevent its being lost to the people.

The second time was ten years later, when the city built a new tower on the old building, intending to install a new bell in Independence Hall. When ordering the new bell, the City Council stipulated that a credit of \$400 should be allowed for the old bell, which was to be removed by John Wilbank, a Germantown bell founder. He, however, refused to cart it away. According to one legend he is supposed to have said, "Your children and my children will someday value it, so I let it stand." According to another and more probable story, he said, "It ain't worth the drayage." Whichever the case, the Council had Wilbank hauled before a magistrate for failing to remove the bell, but he remained firm in his refusal, although he had to pay the costs of the suit and forfeit the \$400 allowance. And so the bell remained, although the city accepted it with reluctance.

On July 8, 1835, the anniversary of its tolling for the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence, the bell was cracked while tolling a knell for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall. Later use enlarged the crack and it became totally voiceless about 1846, although efforts had been made to restore it.

In the meantime, a booklet on the bell applied the name "Liberty Bell" to it for the first time, a poem was written about it, and in the 1840s the Anti-Slavery Society made a picture of the Bell their symbol of freedom. Finally it was placed on exhibition in the Declaration Chamber of Independence Hall.

Since then the Liberty Bell has travelled to world's fairs and expositions in Chicago, Atlanta, Charleston, Boston, St. Louis, and San Francisco. It has not left Independence Hall since 1917, when it was a part of a local Liberty Bond parade. At that time a new crack developed out of the top of the old one and it was feared that any further moving might cause it to split into two separate pieces.

About the year 1900 the Bell was removed from the Declaration Chamber to a special platform at the foot of the tower of Independence Hall, where it is now viewed by a million visitors a year. They range from the Cub Scout with his cap in his hand to the representatives, ambassadors, and rulers of the free nations of the earth. There is a meaning in this battered Bell which inspires a sacred reverence, not only from Americans, but from freedom-loving peoples the world over.

Speaking of BOOKS

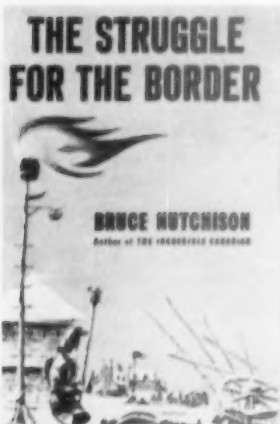
The heritage of the past is spotlighted by writers using both factual and fictional devices.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

HISTORY and historical fiction draw the spotlight in our survey of recent publications this month: the two ways of exploring the past which can give the reader enriched participation in the common heritage of mankind.

As sound and brilliant an example of historical writing as I have encountered in a long time is *The Struggle for the Border*, by Bruce Hutchison: a book which I commend most cordially to readers both north and south of the unguarded frontier between Canada and the United States. I had a prior enthusiasm for the writing of Bruce Hutchison, editor of the *Victoria Daily Times*, based in no small part on his impressive portrayal of Mackenzie King in *The Incredible Canadian*. Eminently conscientious as biographer and historian, he has the even rarer quality of being able to make facts interesting, and the truth dramatic.*

In *The Struggle for the Border* the



author has a great story to tell—a matter of continental rather than of national history to be dealt with, and the achievement of a continental viewpoint implicit in the demands of the subject. This he has achieved, with an effect that will be fresh to almost all

readers, even those widely read in history. He has lifted into a proper perspective of their continental importance many incidents that seem relatively minor as events of national history: events like General Brock's ride to Queenston in the War of 1812, for example, which is most brilliantly narrated in the chapter entitled "The Man in Scarlet"; or Gray's discovery of the Columbia River in 1792. This is a book that is going into my permanent library.

For most of us memory is short. Only ten years after the end of the Second World War, we are all too prone to forget what Nazi occupation was like, and what the war actually meant to the individual in terms of danger and suffering. In *We Die Alone*, by David Howarth, a very special kind of practical idealism is memorialized in a book of adequate literary quality. David Howarth was one of the commanding officers at a British secret naval base in the Shetland Islands, from which in 1943 a little band of Norwegian saboteurs sailed in a fishing vessel for the northernmost part of occupied Norway. Their ultimate objective was to damage the Nazi air base from which planes were operating against Allied shipping to Murmansk; their immediate purpose, to strengthen the resistance movement in Northern Norway. Through the treachery of a Quisling, the expedition met with disaster. Only one man, wounded, survived: youthful Jan Baalsrud. Enduring extremities of hardship, sheltered and aided by the loyal local

fisher folk at the deadliest risk to themselves and their families, he at last reached Sweden and safety. After the war David Howarth visited with Baalsrud the scenes of his adventures, traced the escape route, talked with the people who helped him. This book is the authentic narrative of actions which cannot but increase the reader's respect for human endurance, and deepen his reverence for human courage and unselfishness. It is written simply and appropriately. It takes its place among those narratives of factual experience which I regard as the finest literary expressions of World War II.

Raymond Postgate states his purpose in *The Story of a Year: 1848* in these words: "to enable a reader to live through one Victorian year, starting on January the first and ending on December thirty-first . . . it tells the story . . . and does not attempt to fill in the background except in so far as a particular event brings it to light." I have long thought that a good way to explore the past is through concentrated attention to brief periods of time. This book confirms that theory, for it is a markedly illuminating and rewarding reading experience. Its excellence—and it is excellent—rests in large part, of course, on the author's marked ability to select from a mass of details those that are genuinely representative; and equally on his power through words to bring those details—of men and women, places and things and events—richly alive in the reader's imagination. The year 1848 was one of decision for the Western world, for reasons ranging from revolution in France to the discovery of gold in California. Without losing focus on major developments, Mr. Postgate has achieved to a remarkable degree the effect of day-by-day experience of small matters as well as great. This is historical writing of individual and admirable quality.

History and description, the past and the present, are enjoyably blended in *Sovereign Britain*, by James Reynolds. This handsome big book with its bold drawings by the author is a record of leisured and appreciative travel, rich in details of castles and their builders, of old towns and their people through the



Author David Howarth (left) takes the Nazi-occupation experiences of Norwegian Jan Baalsrud (right) for the theme of *We Die Alone*.

* For an article by Mr. Hutchison, see *A Line to Parallel*, THE ROTARIAN for August, 1954.



Internationally acclaimed for his historical novels, Kenneth Roberts uses his latest book, *Boon Island*, to tell a thrilling shipwreck tale.

centuries. It should be an especially rewarding book for the prospective traveler in England.

In December of 1878, a young man named L. A. Huffman reached Fort Keogh in Montana Territory, after a 300-mile wagon trip from Bismarck. He was a photographer, and in the succeeding years he made our most complete and artistically distinguished record of the northern frontier. Now Mark H. Brown and W. R. Felton have brought together in a big book called *Frontier Years* the facts of Huffman's career with 125 of the best and most interesting of his photographs: of cowboys and stagecoaches, bison and mountains, and especially of Indians—wonderful portraits of warriors, women, children, and fascinating graphic revelations of the way they lived. The text is fully documented, authoritative, but distinctly readable. The events of Huffman's life were not sensational but always interesting. The photographs, many of them, are better to my taste—and by any rational standards—than most of those in any recent year's collection of "best photography of the year."

Foster-Harris, the authors of *The Look of the Old West*, offer an engaging "waybill of this book." They say: "This book tries to cover the real glory years of the Old West, from the Civil War to the Spanish-American conflict and the turn of the century. It tries both to tell you and to show you what the details looked like, what they were named, how they worked, what you did with them—from pistols to pants buttons, from sabers to soup spoons." With the help of excellent drawings by Evelyn Curro, their book largely succeeds in its announced purpose of visualizing vital statistics: "... when something is really alive in your mind, when you can see it, hear it, and even smell it, these are the tall trifles that complete the picture. They make it real." The writing is consistently lively and enjoyable in spite of its full load of fact. The field is not strictly limited to the West; this book contains an explanatory and descriptive account of the firearms used

in the Civil War which is by far the best I have ever encountered.

Historical fiction may be either intensive or extensive in method. The novelist may focus his and the reader's attention on a single and sharply defined area of human experience in the past, with relatively few characters and a brief span of time; or he may present many people and a wide range of experience. The intensive method is notably illustrated in *Boon Island*, by Kenneth Roberts—the first novel from this major writer of historical fiction for several years. Here the core of the story is a single incident—a shipwreck, back in the days of sail, on a barren rocky island off the coast of Maine—and the struggle of a handful of men to maintain life in the face of cold and starvation. In this case intensiveness of method means intensity of effect. The reader shares sharply extremities of pain, terror, and desperation—resolved at last for the survivors heart-warmingly in the welcome of their rescuers from a village on the mainland.

Two recent historical novels of the American Revolution offer adequate entertainment and at least a fair measure of broadened acquaintance with men and events. *Farewell to Valley Forge*, by David Taylor, has sufficiently vivid portrayal of life in Philadelphia during the British occupation of the city to make it especially rewarding for prospective visitors to Philadelphia as the Rotary Convention city. *The Long March*, by Jane Barry, is chiefly noteworthy for its able characterization of Daniel Morgan and other Revolutionary leaders in the war in the South. Clear and dramatic narration of Morgan's decisive victory at The Cowpens is a high point of the story, as is the similarly effective account of the Battle of Monmouth in *Farewell to Valley Forge*.

Almost alone among our novelists, Thomas B. Costain has recognized and used the dramatic values present in business history for the making of his fiction. In *The Tontine* his special interest in the businessmen of the past, their attitudes and problems, and his special ability to capture in fiction the conflict and achievement of business are more fully demonstrated than ever before. In its two large volumes *The Tontine* is a panoramic novel. It traces the lives of almost a score of characters, from the day of the Battle of Waterloo throughout the long lives of the three ultimate sharers in the enormous wealth accumulated in the curious lottery which gives the book its name. The three are powerfully characterized, but the most memorable figure of the long novel is that of Samuel Carboy, captain of industry of an early Victorian model. The texture of the long

novel is firmly integrated by a strong plot, and enriched by a host of sharply rendered secondary characters.

In *Andersonville*, Mackinlay Kantor has written the most impressive novel of his distinguished career thus far. Taking for his purpose the whole body of material related to the notorious prison, he has developed both historical and fictional characters with complete fidelity to both specific and general historical truth, and with a most marked degree of realistic effectiveness. The reader of this novel gains to an extraordinary degree the reward offered by the best of historical fiction: imaginative participation in the intimate experience of men and women of the past.

In the first sentence of this article I used the word "heritage." Have you yet made the acquaintance of *American Heritage*, the magazine of history in book form? If you haven't, I urge you to do so. The latest issue as I write, that for December, 1955, is notable in



One of the illustrations from *Story of a Year: 1848*, in which Raymond Postgate delineates 12 eventful and historic Victorian months.

the number and distinction of its varied articles and in its abundance of most interesting pictures. Anyone who likes history will find much in it to enjoy.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices: *The Struggle for the Border*, Bruce Hutchison (Longmans, \$6.10); *We Die Alone*, David Howarth (Macmillan, \$3.95); *The Story of a Year: 1848*, Raymond Postgate (Oxford, \$4.50); *Sovereign Britain*, James Reynolds (Putnam, \$7.50); *Frontier Years*, Mark H. Brown and W. R. Felton (Holt, \$19); *The Look of the Old West*, Foster-Harris (Viking, \$7.50); *Boon Island*, Kenneth Roberts (Doubleday, \$3.75); *Farewell to Valley Forge*, David Taylor (Lippincott, \$3.75); *The Long March*, Jane Barry (Appleton-Century-Crofts, \$3.75); *The Tontine*, Thomas B. Costain (Doubleday, two vols., \$5.95); *Andersonville*, Mackinlay Kantor (World, \$5); *American Heritage*, James Parton, 531 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y., \$2.95 per copy, \$12 per year.

PEEPS

at Things to Come

BY ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

■ **Plastic Trailers Hit Road.** Plastics now are on the move in one-piece trailers molded of fiberglass. The trailers are constructed of wood which is bonded to the fiberglass exterior, a combination said to give six to eight times the strength of steel. The plastic exterior without seams or joints is designed to prevent leaks and drafts and is extremely light weight. Since the plastic does not conduct electricity, the trailer is shockproof. The body is said to be free of distortion because fiberglass transmits heat slowly, and resistance to chemicals, salt air, rocks and heavy blows, and road stains is claimed to be exceptional.

■ **Hay Pellets.** A University of Wisconsin professor predicts that cattle of the future may get the equivalent of a whole bale of hay in a shovelful of pellets. Tests have shown that most feeds can be put into pellet form by use of pelleting machines which utilize pressures as high as 20,000 pounds per square inch. Pelleted hay or grain can reduce labor, the need for maintaining high-quality feed, and reduce the cost of storage space, feed-handling equipment, and transportation. Probably the time is still far off when the small farmer will have a portable pelleting machine on his farm.

■ **Triple-Purpose Fish Knife.** An item which will catch the fancy of fishermen is a new triple-purpose quality knife which cuts, scales, and even weighs fish from one to nine pounds. The keen cutting blade is 4½ inches long with fish scaler at top. The knurled handle unlocks for accurate beam scale weighing. It is of rugged construction and has stainless-steel parts which assure noncorrosive properties in even salt water. The cowhide leather sheath in which it is carried can be worn with any type of belt.

■ **Fighting Fire with Powder.** A new handy aerosol extinguisher with a specially treated baking soda which is non-toxic can be used to control small fires fed by flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil, grease, paint, or gas or caused by electrical short-circuits. It's so safe that a flaming steak doused with it in a skillet fire needs only to be washed or brushed off to remain edible after the fire is out. Suggested places where fire hazards exist include auto, kitchen, basement, garage, boat, office, shop, and attic.

■ **Guest Aid.** After-dark house-number and doorbell seekers will welcome a new illuminated combination house-number and doorbell button item. Made

of attractive leather-grain embossed aluminum which harmonizes with any home, the unit replaces the present doorbell and adds an illuminated house number and doorbell button, readable from the street or 75 feet, during the night as well as daytime. Two small lights enclosed within the white enamel back of the unit receive electricity from the bell transformer at a cost of about 10 cents a year. The unit can be installed by the homeowner in about 20 minutes and can be mounted in eight different positions.

■ **Shower-Tub Enclosure.** A new kind of easily installed bathtub-shower enclosure has nonshattering sliding door panels made of translucent heavy-gauge flexible vinyl resin either with or without design. Soap, shampoo oils, bath powders, and hot- or cold-shower spray may be splashed on the panels, but leave no stain, rust, or streak when wiped off. With a screwdriver and ordinary kitchen knife, the smooth-sliding double doors can be easily installed to enclose any five-foot recessed tub. Stretched taut and smooth in anodized aluminum frames, the five-foot-high panels seal in shower spray and keep water from dripping or puddling on bathroom floors.

■ **Bait-Depth Determiner.** A simple aid in determining bait depth—essential information when trolling—will be on sporting-goods store shelves in the near future. The 3¼-ounce device clamps easily on any fishing rod. When the line is looped once around the capstan, a gear train, precision molded of nylon resin, is brought into action to register with great accuracy the amount of line paid out. The dial indicates payout in two-foot increments up to 100 feet and then repeats. It can be reset at any time simply by lifting the dial and rotating it back to zero. In addition to facilitating an estimate of bait depth, it can be used

for sounding and for measuring any distance that the line can reach. When used on the rewind in surf fishing, cast distances also can be accurately measured.

■ **Spectacle Anchor.** A source of eyestrain, with resultant headaches and nervous tension, is said to be caused by the insecurity of ill-fitting eyeglasses which permits them to slide down on the nose. The result is continued fiddling with glasses to push them back up where they belong. To eliminate this annoying state of affairs, new featherlight, soft, durable, and elastic plastic attachments which quickly and easily slip over the ear pieces of all plastic and shell-type frames will soon be on the market. This small device anchors the glasses comfortably and efficiently.

■ **Partially Synthesized Vitamin.** Part of the largest piece of the anti-anemia Vitamin B-12, made up of 183 atoms of different kinds, has been synthesized by scientists. Currently the vitamin is being produced by fermentation methods similar to those used for production of penicillin and other antibiotics.

PEEP-ettes

—10,000 pounds more tomatoes an acre, an average increase of 12 percent in fruit size, has been reported in fields sprayed with a mixture of streptomycin and terramycin to control bacterial spot, a costly disease.

—Ships can be protected from radioactive contamination by a heavy washing down with salt water, it is believed, and all new British warships will be equipped to do this wash-down.

—Viruses are being studied by ripping them lengthwise down the center, by dissolving away specific components, by freezing and drying, by centrifugally separating light and heavy parts, and by new microscopic and photographic techniques.

* * *

Readers wishing further information about these products and their manufacturers may address Dr. Truesdail in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.



Deaths on the highways and city streets can be lowered by painting traffic hazards and obstructions with a new reflective liquid which is 50 times brighter than white paint. The product is light gray in daylight, becomes visible at night in the rays of oncoming auto headlights, regardless of the angle of the approaching beam.

Road to Culture

*Over it flash the wheels of 33 cyclists,
turning in funds for Indiana students*



IN SCORES of lands around the world millions of people know and admire the bicycle as their only means of transportation to school, office, shop, or wherever. I know and admire the bicycle as a smoother of the road to culture.

My deep admiration for the two-wheeler began when I first saw the Indiana University's "Little 500" bicycle race for scholarships.

Yes, the name "Little 500" derives from the name of one of America's greatest sports classics, the Indianapolis 500-mile Speedway Auto Race held annually on May 30. But the idea for the "Little 500" didn't come from Indianapolis. It sprang from an activity of the very persons the event is designed to help: Indiana University students.

It was in 1949 that Howard S. Wilcox, then a Bloomington Rotarian and executive director of the Indiana University Foundation, which administers gifts to the University, saw a group of students cheering an impromptu bicycle race near one of the dormitories on the Bloomington campus. Always alert for fund-raising ideas, he realized that a full-scale bicycle race would have wide appeal and could provide funds for scholarships.

Armed with an idea, "Howdy" Wilcox went into action. With the Foundation's executive secretary, George F. Heighway, also a Rotarian, he oversaw the selection of a Student Foundation committee to stage the first race.

Searching for a name and format which would fire the imagination, he turned naturally to the Indianapolis

Speedway race, for it had long been one of his consuming interests—his father had won the big event in 1919. He got prompt cooperation from the Speedway president, the late Wilbur Shaw, also a Rotarian, who granted the use of the official pace car for the bicycle event.

Like its prototype race, the "Little 500" has a field of 33, the survivors of April qualification trials. Each of the 33 bikes, manned by a squad of four relay riders, churns around the quarter-mile track in I. U.'s Memorial Stadium for 200 laps—a 50-mile grind instead of 500—before hitting the finish line.



Armstrong

Then the winners collect their prizes: merchandise and lap money contributed by business firms. But the real winners collect in the Fall when the proceeds from each race are parcelled out to working students in the form of \$100 scholarships.

I heard about the "Little 500" on my first visit to the campus before I was even a student there. The whole student body seemed headed for the Stadium. There coeds were putting finishing touches on teams' pit decorations around the track, riders were limbering up, Speedway officials were addressing the crowd over loudspeakers. As the race progressed, I thought, "This is great, but what's the point?" When I found out, I decided to come to the campus that Fall, taking a chance of getting a part-

time job. The following September I wasn't so sure. Holding down a job, attending classes, and reporting for the campus newspaper were proving more than I could handle. And I could see no way of cutting down my work hours.

Then I received a "Little 500" scholarship. With 59 other students, I learned what a help it was to be able to "buy time" for other duties with a no-strings-attached \$100 grant.

Now the "Little 500" has really "gone to the head of its class." Recognized as the leading collegiate specialty sports event, the race draws a crowd of more than 10,000; receives widespread newspaper, magazine, and newsreel coverage; has boosted the total raised for scholarships since 1951 to \$52,000.

The "Little 500" owes much of its tremendous success to service-minded businessmen, many of them Rotarians, who help meet operating costs by paying a \$100 fee to be financial sponsors of the teams. One Bloomington Rotarian, Sarkes Tarzian, not only sponsors a team, but also donates time for broadcasting and televising the "Little 500" on his radio and television stations, WTTTS and WTTV.*

Another Rotarian, William S. Armstrong, replaced Howard Wilcox as head of the Foundation in 1952, and has kept up the tradition of directing the scholarships to students who aren't afraid to work for their diplomas.

The philosophy behind the "Little 500" was perhaps best expressed by Mr. Wilcox when someone once asked him why the scholarships were awarded in the Fall, when students were already back in school. If the awards were made in the Spring, the questioner reasoned, the students could count on the money for the next school year.

"Those aren't the kind of students we try to help," "Howdy" explained. "We want to help the ones who have enough grit to come back to school without any assurance of financial aid—the ones who want an education badly enough to take a job to stay here. That's what the 'Little 500' is for—to help those who help themselves."

—JANET BALDWIN



It's the "pace lap" as the "Little 500" gets under way, with the pace car in front of the pack.

*See *Hamlet TV Man*, by NORMAN SKLAROWITZ, *THE ROTARIAN* for JUNE, 1955.

A Welcome Awaits You at the Fair If you are going to the British Industries Fair in BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND—the dates for it are April 23 to May 4—remember that the Rotary Club of BIRMINGHAM will have special resting facilities for Rotarians and their guests. These hospitality arrangements will be found in the "Rotary Room" at the heavy-industries section of the Fair in Castle Bromwich. So, if you go you'll find BIRMINGHAM Rotarians waiting to welcome you in a comfortable place where you can sip a beverage and rest weary legs.

Another Welcome at British Show If the British Industries Fair is on your itinerary (see above item), then perhaps the Royal Agricultural Show in NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE is, too. It's to be held July 3-6, and if you attend you'll see a "Rotary Tent" set up for your comfort. This hospitality project is being arranged by eight Rotary Clubs in the NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE area, the aim of their joint Committee being "refreshments, comfortable rest facilities, and friendly contacts" for Rotarians and their guests from all parts of the world. Remember—it's the "Rotary Room" at the British Industries Fair, and the "Rotary Tent" at the Royal Agricultural Show.

Ready to Talk at Last Minute No matter how "set" a Club program might be, it can be "unset" at the last minute, as any Program Chairman knows. Speakers some-

Photo: Craftman, Inc.



"For a bigger playground to make boys healthier and happier," says M. Kilga Dixon (right), 1954-55 President of the Rotary Club of Norfolk, Va., as he presents a \$7,000 check to Nicholas C. Wright, president of the Norfolk Boys' Club. The Rotary gift will be used to expand a recreational area for the boys.



Photo: Warren

In Maryland the Anne Arundel County YMCA needed a station wagon for its youth work, so the Rotary Club of Annapolis bought this vehicle. Here Dennis Thompson (left), Club Treasurer, presents check for price of the motorcar to B. U. Smith, YMCA secretary. In rear are Norman Wolf, Club Vice-President, and Myron W. Hutchinson, Jr., President of the Annapolis Club.

times can't keep their engagements for varied—and honest—reasons, and the Chairman for the day is "on the spot." To meet such situations, the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, CALIF., formed a speakers' bureau several years ago. Made up of Club members, the bureau's services are available to all Rotary Clubs in the area. Currently it has 27 members in it, each one ready to step before a Rotary audience and give an address. So far this Rotary year, emergency speakers of Los Angeles Rotary have appeared before a dozen other Rotary Clubs, their subjects ranging from travel to "The Meaning of Rotary."

Hudson Postmark Rounds the Globe Going to scores of countries on every continent are letters bearing the postmark of HUDSON, MASS., a shoe-manufacturing center of some 9,000 people. The writers of these letters are the 44 members of the Rotary Club of Hudson, their combined efforts aimed at "furthering world understanding and goodwill in the cause of peace." Though every member has written at least one letter to an overseas Rotary Club, some have written several. For example, Harriman A. Reardon, Chairman of the International Contacts Committee, has sent a letter to a Rotary Club in each nation of the British Commonwealth, his thoughts covering a variety of subjects, including descriptive paragraphs about a journey he had made to near-by Vermont. Letters written by other HUDSON Rotarians told about their Club's service activities, with Ernest J. Wetherbee, Club Secretary, mentioning two \$250 scholarships annually given to graduating high-school seniors, and the Club's annual

banquet for the high-school football team. At the time this project was reported, 165 letters had been written.

News of a 'Day' and a 'Night' To put emphasis on an activity, or to give a special touch to a gathering, Rotarians often sponsor a "day," or hold a "night" for something or someone. "Youth Days" are frequently named, a recent one being held by the Rotary Club of MERCED, CALIF., to "recognize youth and to give them an opportunity to become more familiar with their city government." The occasion saw senior high-school students take over various city offices, including the mayor's and those of members of the city council. School and government officials and Rotarians called the "Day" a "big success."

A recent "night"—and the kind most

Photo: Associated Press



"For outstanding contributions to the health of people of Pennsylvania," the Rotary Club of Allentown, Pa., is awarded the "Benjamin Rush plaque" by the State Medical Society. Accepting it is Ray C. Held (right), 1954-55 Club President; presenting it is Dr. D. P. Walker, of the medical society. Rotary health work includes support of a cerebral-palsy center, hearing clinic, and a crippled-children camp.

often held by Rotary Clubs—was a "Ladies' Night" in AROSKIE, N. C. A special feature of the event was the presentation of gifts from different countries to the 48 ladies present.

Takapuna Takes Them on a Trip They called it "Operation Northland"—a week-end motor trip from TAKAPUNA, NEW ZEALAND, up into the country's northern peninsula. The travellers were TAKAPUNA Rotarians and nine students from Ceylon, Malaya, and Pakistan in New Zealand as participants of the "Colombo Plan," an educational arrangement for teaching students of South Asian lands modern technological methods. The Rotary Club arranged the trip when its members

learned that the students had been in New Zealand for eight months, but had yet to see the north country, rich in scenic wonders and the birthplace of the nation's history. So, the journey began with early stops at a butter factory, a high school in a farming area, and at a national park where giant kauri trees, 15 feet in diameter, towered up to 50 feet before branching. Seen, too, was "Mahuta," an ancient kauri that is estimated to contain 67,235 feet of millable timber. Then, after an overnight stop in Opononi, the motor caravan halted in Kaikohe, where a welcome was extended by Kaikohe Rotarians and a college was visited. The next stop was at Treaty House in Waitangi near the Bay of Islands, the place where a treaty signed in 1840 laid the foundations for the good relations between New Zealand's two races: Maori and Pakeha. In this historic setting the students came close to the origins of the land. The return trip through farm country ended early in the evening in Takapuna. Edgar G. Preston, Chairman of the Club's International Service Committee, summed up the trip this way: "While all felt that the students had gained a picture of the North Auckland peninsula, the Rotarians knew they had gained more: a better understanding of nine people from Southeast Asia."

Morwell Hosts an Asian Group, Too As Rotarians of TAKAPUNA, NEW ZEALAND, did to help some Asian students learn more about New Zealand (see above item), so did Rotarians of MORWELL, AUSTRALIA, help 32 other participants of the "Colombo Plan" learn more about the country they were visiting. Through Australia's



The street-wide sign above the heads of these cyclists in Ishinomaki, Japan, urges all vehicle drivers to be careful. It is one of several road signs put up by the Rotary Club of Ishinomaki in a community-wide traffic safety campaign.

Department of External Affairs, the students were invited by the Rotary Club to come to MORWELL for three days. Representing 12 Asian countries, the students came, stayed in the houses of Rotarians and others, and visited several places of interest, including a power station, a paper mill, and a fuel corporation. They also attended a Rotary meeting at which nine students spoke of their homelands and three of the girls sang in their native languages. In



A Rotary welcome awaits airplane travellers at the airport five miles outside Hemet, Calif., for Rotarians there have set up a transportation plan for driving fliers from the airport to the city. Welcoming a visiting businessman are Charles P. Reader (behind sign), Club President; H. V. Bryant, Secretary; and Arthur S. Hamilton, Community Service Chairman. The plan won praise from the airport commission.

a report on this welcome given the students, John W. F. Connan, Chairman of the Club's International Service Committee, wrote: "I had the pleasure of addressing the students on the planning of the town of MORWELL, and in all my professional experience I have never had a more appreciative and attentive audience. We feel that we have achieved in this short week-end much more than could possibly be effected in months of correspondence, and all hosts are certain they have made lasting friendships with many Asians. . . ."

18 Holes of Fine Fellowship

Do Rotarians like to take part in sports? The answer is seen in their participation in such Rotary-sponsored events as golf tournaments, bowling leagues, fishing rodeos, and curling contests. In golf, for example, Rotary Clubs hold both intra-Club and inter-Club tournaments. HOUSTON, TEX., being among the most enthusiastic for fellowship on the links. During the season, a Rotary golf contest is held once a month in HOUSTON. One of the most recent was a flag tournament, with each player estimating his strokes for that day and then placing a flag at whatever part of the course he had come to when he reached his estimated score. Some of the estimates were so far off that "flags were planted freely from the 16th hole on." It was reported that "fun was had by all despite the scores."

Helping Those Not So Blessed

Aid to the ill clothed, ill housed, and ill fed takes many forms in Rotary, with Rotarians doing what they can to help others in poor circumstances. To improve the lot of refugees, many Clubs contribute to the CARE program. Recently the Rotary Club of CHARLESTON, ILL., decided to send one ton of food overseas through the CARE offices. . . . To aid the work

of an orphanage that has cared for children for 50 years, the Rotary Club of BURLINGTON, N. C., recently donated \$2,300 to the institution.

In a village near BOMBAY, INDIA, children are getting larger quantities of milk daily as the result of a milk-distribution center opened there by the Rotary Club of BOMBAY SUBURBAN (WEST), in cooperation with the All-India Women's Conference. On the opening day more than 200 youngsters were each given a bottle of milk.

'Small Fry' on a College Campus On the campus of East Los Angeles Junior College, the faces of six small boys—the oldest is 13—are becoming quite well known. They make up the entire membership of the ELA Kids' Club, a group of boys, 10 to 13, who like to do odd jobs around

Photo: Rotarian R. J. Kleinhans



The beach at Duxbury, Mass., will again be safer this Summer—thanks to this lookout tower and life preserver provided by the Duxbury Rotary Club. Here Henry P. Thomas, Club President, hangs the preserver on the tower, with some help from Rotarian Walter Wolf. Rotary has also arranged for a full-time guard to be on duty.



Around this festive board, 61 overseas students from nations on four continents become better acquainted with their Rotarian hosts of Middletown, Ohio. From Miami University and Western College in near-by Oxford, the students are enjoying a week-end in Middletown, all of them staying in the homes of Rotary Club members.

the campus and are sponsored by the Rotary Club of BELVEDERE, CALIF. They help in the biology laboratory by feeding guinea pigs and white rats, pick up football equipment after games, and go with students on field trips. They are easily identified for they always wear the lettered T-shirts bought by the BELVEDERE Club. "They are a help to all of us at the school," says an instructor.

'I Want to Be a Nurse'

There's a Rotarian in St. Louis, Mo., who has heard the words "I want to be a nurse" from nearly 400 young ladies. He is Joseph B. Hellrung, long-time Chairman of his Rotary Club's Nurses Foundation, a fund set up for helping young girls attend nursing schools. Over the years, Rotarian Hellrung has interviewed and authorized loans for that many nurses-to-be. In terms of dollars, that means the St. Louis Rotary Club has loaned some \$85,000 to applicants.

Now More Can Go to Camp

With Summer near at hand in northerly climes, youngsters are turning their thoughts to the out-of-doors and the fun they'll have at some near-by camp. For some Canadian children in Ontario this means an 18-year-old camp on the shores of Georgian Bay, its facilities exclusively for crippled children. This year when the camp, operated by the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, opens its doors, there will be a new 12-bed dormitory on the grounds, the gift of several Rotary Clubs in the northern area of District 221. The project was originally begun as a "change house," a place where children could change their clothes for swimming. Later it was learned from camp officials that a sleeping unit was needed more, so the cooperating Clubs agreed to build the type of structure wanted at a cost of \$8,000. This joint undertaking was suggested by the Rotary Club of DURHAM, ONT., as a project for marking Rotary's 50th year. In June,



The first of several benches to be erected by the Rotary Club of Willoughdale, Ont., Canada, is "opened" to the public in the presence of Rotarians and city officials. At left is Morris Miller, Club President; center is Maurice Rector, Governor of District 246. Money from bench advertising is used by the Willoughdale Rotary Club for Community Service work.



This new six-bed ward at Community General Hospital in Reading, Pa., was furnished by the Muhlenberg, Pa., Rotary Club, at a cost of \$1,500. Linens for it were supplied by Rotarians' wives. Soon after its dedication the room was occupied. Rotarians are shown visiting patients and inspecting facilities of the Rotary room.

1955, ground was broken for the building, the first shovelful being turned by Herbert J. Taylor, 1954-55 President of Rotary International. Chairman of the project was Donald T. Fleming, of the OWEN SOUND Rotary Club. Other co-operating Clubs were CHATSWORTH, MARKDALE, MEAFORD, LION'S HEAD, PORT ELGIN, SOUTHAMPTON, TARA-ALLENFORD, WIARTON, AYTON, and WALKERTON.

Essays Spark Good Thinking

To turn young minds toward worth-while subjects, Rotary Clubs often sponsor essay contests on specific topics. Recently the Rotary Club of BELLINGEN, AUSTRALIA, set many young minds to thinking about citizenship, the subject of a Rotary essay contest for children at two schools. The prize winners received cash awards at a Rotary dinner at which their essays were read. . . . In WICKENBURG, ARIZ., the Rotary Club held an essay contest on The Four-Way Test, the event getting started with announcements at a high-school assembly and talks in classrooms by a WICKENBURG Rotarian.

Outdoor Work Is Trail's Big Task

On the hillsides around TRAIL, B. C., CANADA, there's a big Rotary project under way that will one day give the region a Wintertime greenness to match that of Summer. It's a reforestation project led by the Rotary Club of TRAIL, and has the cooperation of British Columbia's forestry service. Enthusiasm for the job has been spread throughout the community by J. C. Vipond, Rotary Secretary, who had been called a "one-man reforestation campaign." He himself has gone about the area planting many cones and seedlings. Now, however, the planting has become a group activity, with local Boy Scouts, Air Cadets, and many adults turning out to plant the pine, fir, and spruce seedlings that will cover the mountain slopes with greenery. The first planting of 2,500 seedlings took place last Fall, and a like number will go into the ground this Spring. In a radio broadcast

about the project, Rotarian J. Douglas McMynn said, "The community-wide interest in this reforestation program has been so great that . . . several thousand trees could be planted each year if the results offer further encouragement."

Another outdoor project of the Rotary Club of TRAIL has been the development of a Summer camp on five acres of lake-shore property about 25 miles outside the city. Called the Fresh Air Camp, it was begun more than 20 years ago, and in developing it TRAIL Rotary spent some \$20,000. Its accommodations include cottages for 50 campers, a kitchen-dining room building, and a mess hall. Recently the Rotary Club donated the camp to the local Salvation Army headquarters, which will operate it for underprivileged children.

25th Year for 7 More Clubs

May is silver-anniversary month for seven Rotary Clubs organized in 1931. Congratulations to them! They are: Sackville, N. B., Canada; Randolph, Mass.; Recife, Brazil; Horsens, Denmark; Riverhead, N. Y.; Fairborn, Ohio; Shenandoah, Iowa.

At its 42d-anniversary gathering, the Rotary Club of CHATTANOOGA, TENN., honored five of the seven charter members still active in the Club (two of these members could not be present). As a memento of the occasion, the Club presented to the charter members copies of *Rotary: Fifty Years of Service*, the book published by Rotary International to commemorate the organization's Golden Anniversary.

History was rolled back 15 years when the Rotary Club of WINNSBORO, TEX., recently celebrated its 15th anniversary by entertaining its sponsor Club, MOUNT VERNON, TEX. On the program were many men who had a part in WINNSBORO's charter night. A plaque was given to MOUNT VERNON Rotary's President of 15 years ago as a token of WINNSBORO's appreciation for its founding. Present, too, was George Kelley, District Governor when WINNSBORO was chartered.

At its recent 25th-anniversary celebration, the Rotary Club of WEST HAVEN, CONN., had many out-of-town guests, one of them being Donald A. Adams, of NEW HAVEN, CONN., who served as President of Rotary International for 1925-26. Also present were two District Governors and a contingent of Rotary well-wishers from MILFORD, CONN. Printed for the occasion was an attractive program with a blue-felt cover picturing the Rotary wheel and the front of the Rotary headquarters building in EVANSTON, ILL.

Lawrence Shows a Kindly Heart

One of the happiest families in LAWRENCE, KANS., is the Laytons—father, mother, and two small girls. Mr. and Mrs. Layton are blind, but they never let that stand in the way of meeting their responsibilities. Mr. Layton holds a job as a stock clerk, and provides for his family as best he can. Something he long wanted to do was to move to larger living quarters, but the family budget couldn't stand a rent increase. Acquainted with the family's

Take a Page from Endicott



Is there a job that needs doing in your community, but is considered "too big" for your Club to handle alone? Many a Club has faced the same situation. A 90-man Rotary Club in Eastern U.S.A. recently did — and solved it in the way described below. Is this something for your Club to do?

IN THE south central part of New York is Endicott, its 21,000 inhabitants proud of their industries, schools, churches, and hospital facilities. Still, with a growing population, Endicott needed expansion, especially in the matter of community health. Its hospital, called the Ideal Hospital, had to be enlarged, and for an addition to it a large donation was



Rundell

received from a private source. A municipal bond issue augmented the building fund, and work got under way.

To equip the new building, however—and to make some improvement in the old one—more money was needed. Men expert in such matters said another \$150,000 was required. To raise it, hospital officials could ask the original donor for more, or they could ask the taxpayers to appropriate more. Or they could just sit and wait. None of these courses was taken.

The then hospital chief of staff was Dr. Karl Rundell, an Endicott Rotarian and a firm believer in a community helping itself. His Rotary Club, he knew, could provide the leadership for a voluntary fund-raising campaign. His fellow Rotarians thought so, too, and as plans took shape for the drive this fact emerged:

to make the campaign truly city-wide, other organizations should be invited to participate in it.

With Rotary focusing attention on the need for joint action, an inter-group meeting was held, and out of it came a combined body known as the United Service Clubs for Ideal Hospital. It included the Kiwanis and Lions Clubs of Endicott and Vestal, the Optimist Club of Endicott, and the Rotary Club of Endwell—all within the area served by the hospital. Elected president of the group was Rotarian Alex Alexander.

Within four months the additional \$150,000 had been pledged through the work of men who, as Rotarian William J. Krum, Jr., Endicott superintendent of schools, says, "saw a need and without thought of personal credit, joined to meet the need, suppressing their pride in their own clubs and working together for the good of the whole community."



Alexander

Recently the participating organizations were honored by the county medical society, which gave its annual Service Award to the United Service Clubs for Ideal Hospital for "having contributed most to the community's health and safety during the year."



New hospital addition (foreground) in Endicott took a community-wide effort.



Standing before a table loaded with cakes of all kinds, Gary Robinson (right), a Rotarian of Grande Prairie, Alta., Canada, auctions a fluffy bit of pastry at his Club's cake auction. Combined with a tea party, the affair brought \$240, much of it being earmarked for a retarded-children school.



A young Frenchman in Texas, Pierre Devillers (center) receives gifts that will forever remind him of the Lone Star State: boots and a Western-style hat. The donors are Lee Wootton, Mayor of Slaton, Tex., and R. S. Boyd, President of Slaton Rotary. For details of this visit, see item.



This 38-foot diesel-powered boat belongs to a Sea Scout group of Braintree, Mass., the local Rotary Club being the sponsor. Rotarians obtained the boat from the U. S. Coast Guard. These youthful seamen have been Rotary sponsored for 11 years, and some 200 boys have been members.

need for better housing was a local sorority active in work for the blind. It created wide interest in a plan to build a house for the Laytons, but one obstacle stood in the way: a lot had to be bought at a cost of \$900. The problem was soon solved by an offer of the Rotary Club of Lawrence; it would buy the lot and donate it to the groups participating in the project. With the land provided, other local civic bodies and service organizations soon had the building under way. The Laytons now live in the new house, the title to it and the lot being held by a local bank and a board of trustees composed of Rotarians and members of the other groups. The Laytons pay taxes and a small monthly fee for maintenance, and have been promised the use of the house as long as they reside in Lawrence.

Do-Good Chest Does Real Good Besides the usual Committees that most Rotary Clubs have—Vocational Service, Club Service, and so on—the Rotary Club of Hartford, Conn., has a special Committee: the Do-Good Chest Committee. The kind of work it does will be seen in the following items included in a budget the Committee recently formulated: a scholarship fund at Trinity College, \$1,000; for repair work at a Summer camp, \$50; for seven camp scholarships enabling youngsters to attend camp, \$865; Little League baseball, \$150; a contribution toward a new building for a boys' club, \$1,000; a donation for furnishing an of-

fice for the Hartford Association for Retarded Children, \$200; and a donation for a movie projector at a crippled-children camp, \$500. As this partial listing of budget items shows, the Do-Good Chest Committee works in cooperation with the Community Service and Youth Service Committees.

Deep in the Heart of Pierre

Pierre Devillers is a 23-year-old agricultural student whose home is in Le Chesnay, France. Not long ago he was striding across some farms and ranches of west Texas, adding to his knowledge of the soil by observing various farming methods. He was in Texas as the guest of the Rotary Club of Slaton, which had arranged for his visit through an international agency for helping overseas students do research work in the United States. During his seven-week stay, Pierre lived in the homes of Rotarians, moving from one home to another each week. He liked this arrangement, saying, "I am learning more about Americans from this experience than anything else I could do." In Slaton his expenses were

met by the Rotary Club, which also paid his transportation from New York, N. Y., and return. On his farm treks about the region, he talked with growers of cotton, livestock, grain, and vegetables, and toured the agricultural division of Texas Technological College, interviewing professors in fields of special interest to him. He also visited the State experimental farm near Lubbock, attended some classes for vocational-agriculture teachers, and made the rounds of most of the businesses of Slaton Rotarians. But his days were not all filled with studies and observation tours. He learned to like Texas folk songs, saw a rodeo in Post, and even attended a shower for a Texas bride. Before he left, he could walk comfortably in Texas boots (see photo), and he looked like a real Westerner in his ten-gallon hat, frontier shirt, and breeches.

Flood Relief in U. S. West

The swollen mountain streams and rivers of northern California and southwest Oregon have returned to safe levels, but the work of cleaning up after a flood that took 74 lives and cost 170 million dollars in property damage goes on. Reports of Rotary relief work for this disaster continue to be received. Here is a summary of recent reports:

From the Rotary District hardest hit (164), Governor Frank B. Gregory reports: "Cleared through my office was \$14,400 contributed by Rotary Clubs throughout the United States. A consid-



In Australia to study under the Colombo Plan, two nurses are entertained by the Rotary Club of Leeton. At a Rotary meeting they give a smiling acknowledgment to an introduction by Harold Durbin, Leeton Club President.



When a local hospital recently built a new wing, the Rotary Club of Coos Bay-North Bend, Oreg., donated \$750 to furnish one room. Here Harry E. Morgan, Jr. (left), Rotary President, presents check to Ernest Frye, hospital official. Earlier, Coos Bay-North Bend Rotary gave a donation of same amount to another hospital.



This display of license plates is part of an exhibit arranged by the Rotary Club of Newark, Del., for driver-safety programs in high schools. Display includes sample driving licenses. At right, Jerome Weinberg, President.

erable additional sum was sent directly to Clubs in damaged communities. I estimate the total sum sent into the damaged area to be about \$35,000. Rotary certainly did a wonderful job, and the money and service of Rotarians materially speeded the recovery process."

Among contributors to District 164's relief fund was the Rotary Club of Winsted, Conn., its own community having been severely damaged by flood waters that swept the U. S. Northeast last Summer. Accompanying its \$400 donation was this message: "It is our fervent hope that you will be able to recover from your losses as we have done here. It is a terrible price to pay, but there is no doubt that we shall have a better city."

Other Rotary Clubs that contributed to the District 164 fund are: GRASS VALLEY (\$250), WESTWOOD (\$50), TRUCKEE (\$100), SUSANVILLE (\$336), ROSEVILLE (\$600), SACRAMENTO (\$1,977), PLACERVILLE (\$231), GREENVILLE (\$156), LINCOLN (\$393), NEVADA CITY (\$115), NORTH SACRAMENTO (\$703), FOLSOM (\$103), FALLON (\$100), FAIR OAKS (\$159), CARSON CITY (\$300), AUBURN (\$364), ARDEN-ARCADE (\$416), WEST SACRAMENTO (\$367), SPARKS (\$35), GEORGETOWN DIVIDE (\$50), YERINGTON (\$41).

To the adjacent California towns of MARYSVILLE and YUBA CITY, where the flood wrought its greatest damage, came many contributions directly from the donor Clubs. The Rotary Club of VISTA, Calif., sent \$275, and much of the District fund was earmarked for YUBA CITY.

The relief fund of District 160-A reached nearly \$4,000, with these contributions: CRENSHAW (\$100), HOLLYWOOD RIVIERA (\$100), REDONDO BEACH (\$100), WILMINGTON (\$125), PACIFIC PALISADES (\$150), BEVERLY HILLS (\$182), WESTCHESTER (\$500), and SANTA MONICA (\$1,500). To this fund was also contributed \$1,160 donated by Rotarians of several Clubs who attended a joint meeting in LOS ANGELES addressed by A. Z. Baker, President of Rotary International.

Expressions of sympathy came from many Rotary Clubs and Rotarians, one from as far away as BANDUNG, INDONESIA. The President of the Club, Tan Eng Djien, wrote: "May I take this opportunity to extend our sympathy in these times of distress on behalf of the Rotary Club of BANDUNG."

Himeji Charls a Busy Course

With many outstanding achievements to its credit, the five-year-old Rotary Club of HIMEJI, JAPAN, goes ahead with plans for more attainments in the four avenues of service. For example, to give recognition for efficient, courteous service to workers in contact with the public, the HIMEJI Club planned to honor bus drivers and street guards chosen for doing especially good jobs. It also planned to continue discussions of The Four-Way Test and to distribute Test posters among its members for display at their places of business. Already accomplished was a safety project that put 65 signposts throughout the city, urging motorists to



Photo: Hudson Dispatch

Brand new and ready for use are these two collapsible wheel chairs bought by the Rotary Club of Union City, N. J., for needy crippled persons. Through the local Red Cross, they will be lent to users. In the center of this Rotary group is Edwin G. Mettler, Club President; at the right is George J. Bergdolt, Committee Chairman.

watch out for school children. Also completed was the donation to the city of a music-broadcasting device costing 450,000 yen. Among its International Service projects were the sending of morning-glory seeds to five Rotary Clubs in other countries, and an exchange of correspondence with Clubs in 50 countries.

'Be Our Guest,' Say These Clubs

Hosting students of other lands is a practice of Rotary Clubs around the globe. Here are some recent examples of this International Service work. In ADA, OHIO, the Rotary Club annually holds an "International Night" at which the guests of honor are overseas students. The recent affair hosted 14 students from Bluffton College and Ohio Northern University. They represented ten countries. When a student guest is from a community that has a Rotary Club, the President of ADA Rotary writes to the overseas Club about the student's visit.

To a Rotary meeting in QUINCY, MASS., recently there came five visiting students, all Rotary Foundation Fellows. They were Ralph L. Doherty, of Australia, studying at Harvard; Richard A.

All Out for Hori

A LETTER read at a meeting of the 40-man Rotary Club of Wairoa, New Zealand, started it all. It was from the matron of a local hospital, and said, in effect, "We need a special carriage for a high-school boy paralyzed from the neck down. He's been on his back now for seven months and needs to get out. He'd especially like to see the Ross Shield football games."

The lad, a Maori named Hori Pomana, had dived into too shallow water in the Wairoa River and injured his spinal cord. Upon hearing of his plight, Rotarians decided to get him the special wheeled cart he needed. But there was an obstacle: the Ross Shield games were only six weeks away, and such carts were not to be had locally. Long-distance calls were made to points all over New Zealand, but in every case the answer was the same: it would take 12 weeks to get the carriage at a cost of £400.

At that point, William Warwick, Community Service Chairman, took another look at the picture of the chair the hospital matron had sent, and said, "We don't have to buy this. We can make one of these right here in Wairoa—and it will be better." So, the job of building the chair began by dividing the work according to members' classifications:

—"Bill" Warwick, a garage owner, made the metal framework;

—"Bill" Balfour, a cycle dealer, put on the wheels;

—"Trevor" Dunlop, a furniture re-



Work of many Wairoa Rotarians, the carriage is presented to a hospital matron at a Rotary meeting by F. Beattie, 1954-55 President.

taller and current Club President, upholstered the chair; and so on down the list of Rotarians who could help, with advice of a medical nature coming from the boy's doctor.

Was the chair finished on time? Well, the football games went on as scheduled and one of the spectators was a happy young fellow in a comfortable four-wheeler carriage that could be elevated at the back and knees so its occupant could see the playing field better. Later a detachable hood was put on to make the carriage an all-weather vehicle.

"Other hospital patients are using the chair, too," says Frederick Beattie, 1954-55 Club President. "And the more use it gets the better it makes us feel."

French, of England, studying at Harvard; Per Olof Nordell, of Sweden, attending Clark University; John C. Taylor, of England, a student at Harvard Law School; and W. Max Thorbjornsen, of Australia, an engineering student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Each spoke at the meeting about his homeland and the Rotary Fellowships, and received from the QUINCY Rotary Club its banner and a history of the town.

The navies of eight nations were represented by students at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of PENSACOLA, FLA. Trainees at the U. S. Naval Air Station in that city, they came with the station's chief of the training command, who described the schooling given the men. Each of the guests spoke briefly about his experiences in the United States.

Hosting students from other lands is an annual affair for the Rotary Club of PHILADELPHIA, PA., host Club for Rotary's Convention in June. Its 1955 "Internation-

ational Day" meeting spotlighted student guests from 16 nations, including a Rotary Foundation Fellow from Japan and the son of a Rotarian of TRONDHEIM, NORWAY.

They Work Better Working Together The farmer and the cityman have similar goals in business prosperity and community betterment, and to keep them working together toward these ends is the aim of Rotary Clubs in promoting better rural-urban relations. It's a varied program, as these recent examples of rural-urban work show. In DECATUR, GA., the Rotary Club lets farm boys know that their 4-H Club activities are of interest to the town's businessmen by awarding a calf annually to the boy chosen for outstanding achievement in farm work. . . . In ROLLA, MO., and SHERBURNE, N. Y., the Rotary Clubs hold annual banquets at which the honored guests are farmers of the community.

In the farming region around GLEN-

VILLE, W. VA., the Rotary Club's rural-urban project centers on strawberries, a crop of growing importance there. Emphasis was directed to the crop in the region when the Rotary Club decided to sponsor the county's participation in the Central West Virginia Strawberry Festival, an event held annually in BUCKHANNON, some 40 miles away. It was felt that the festival would not only provide a market for the berries, but that its program and exhibits would also point up the value of the crop to the county's farmers. So, GLENVILLE Rotary took on the job of conducting contests for festival princesses and furnishing a float for the parade.

Photo: Davis



Called the "Shirt-Off-Your-Back Day," this event of the Rotary Club of Lakewood, Ohio, has Rotarians packing over 500 men's shirts, 700 ties, and other clothing items for shipment to a hospital in the Belgian Congo. The project resulted from an African tour by a member of the Lakewood Club.

Good Work, Mrs. Jackson!

IN THE oil-refining and ship-building center of Bayonne, N. J., the name of Mrs. Sabra Jackson has long been synonymous with youth work. She began 20 years ago as a volunteer worker, and rose to become director of the Bayonne Youth Center, an organization that keeps hundreds of youngsters constructively busy with varied activities.

Though there are hard workers like her in most communities, not all receive special recognition for their efforts. In Bayonne, however, recognition does come for extraordinary service through an annual Rotary award to a person chosen for "unselfish service to youth." Recently this honor went to Mrs. Jackson at cere-

monies that included the reading of commendations from the office of the President of the United States, the Governor of New Jersey, the Mayor of Bayonne, and from other civic leaders.

After receiving a framed citation as the 1955 award winner, Mrs. Jackson had placed in her hands the Rotary Club's \$50 check "to help burn the mortgage on the Youth Center."

Happy at the honor accorded her, this 73-year-old youth worker didn't let the occasion turn her thoughts from the future. "I didn't expect this," she said. "I hope I can carry on the work I have started, and that I can find someone who will take over from me."

Photo: Bayonne Times



"For helping our young people," says Glenn Mehlretter, Youth Chairman, as he presents Bayonne Rotary's 1955 Youth Service Award to Mrs. Sabra Jackson.

Before GLENVILLE's participation in the berry show, farmers of the area raised about 1,000 strawberry plants a year. The first year after joining the festival, the number of plants grew to 4,000; the second year they reached 15,000. This year a further increase is expected. "We feel that the Club has given real impetus to the strawberry crop here," says Wendell G. Hardway, a Club spokesman, "and that with each new plant set there will be improvement in the general economy."

Spotlighting the Scouting World

An estimate by the Boy Scouts of America says that 50 percent of the Rotary Clubs in the U.S.A. sponsor Scouting units, a Rotary youth activity in scores of nations. Among recent examples of this work are these: In DINUBA, CALIF., the Rotary Club sponsors Troop 77, a group that recently contributed much to the area's natural resources when its members turned out to help reseed a forest reduced to blackness by fire. Asked by the operating company to aid the reforestation project, DINUBA Boy Scouts helped plant some 60,000 pine seedlings per acre on the burned soil.

At a Scout camp near NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ENGLAND, a first-aid hut was recently built with materials provided

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by the local Rotary Club. The Scouts themselves did the construction work, from digging the foundation to painting and equipping the hut. . . . In Toowoomba, Australia, the Rotary Club recently sponsored an appearance of the Australian Boys' Choir to raise funds for local Boy Scouts. . . . High in California's Verdugo Hills is Camp Verdugo Pines, a year-round Scout camp made available to Boy Scouts of the area through contributions of several organizations, including the Rotary Club of GLENDALE. In 1955, more than 2,300 Scouts enjoyed the camp's facilities. . . . The Rotary Club of HERVEY BAY, AUSTRALIA, had on its youth-work schedule the presentation of a 33-foot metal flag pole to a Scout group in its area.

Helping Orphans Have Some Fun At a festive time of the year, Rotarians of ATHENS, GREECE, set out to visit orphanages, children's hospitals, foundling homes, and other similar institutions to distribute gifts and confections. As they stopped at each place, they noticed a condition common to all: they lacked entertainment facilities, such as movies, games, and toys. So now the Rotary Club of ATHENS is doing all it can to fill this need. "We are especially trying to supply movie projectors," says S. J. Macrymichalos, ATHENS Club President. "The children seldom see movies and they like them so. We are now searching for used projectors."

37 New Clubs in Rotary World Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 37 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are Senigallia (Ancona), Italy; Coutances (Granville), France; Solna (Stockholm Norra), Sweden; Enna (Catania), Italy; Vincennes (Paris), France; Ilmajoki (Kauhajoki), Finland; Cosamaloapan (Veracruz), Mexico; Viana do Castelo (Oporto), Portugal; Batu Pahat (Johore Bahru), Malaya; Ath (Péruwelz), Belgium; Esslingen am Neckar (Stuttgart), Germany; Campobasso (Terra di Lavoro), Italy; Renmark (Mildura), Australia; Usumbura, Ruanda-Urundi; Hallam, England; Ito (Numazu and Atami), Japan; Harlow, England; San Juan de los Lagos (Tepatitlán de Morelos), Mexico; Walcha (Armidale), Australia; São Sebastião do Paraíso (Altinópolis), Brazil; Changhwa (Taipei), China; Nelson Bay (Raymond Terrace), Australia; Horderness, England; Tynset (Rena), Norway; Crompton and Royton, England; Riobamba (Guayaquil), Ecuador; Courtallam (Tuticorin), India; Sumoto (Akashi and Kobe), Japan; South Haven (Allegan), Mich.; Cathedral City (Palm Springs and Palm Desert), Calif.; Hubbard (Youngstown), Ohio; Kearny (Newark), N. J.; Newton Falls (Warren), Ohio; Southwest Abilene (Abilene), Tex.; Zephyrhills (Dade City and Ybor City), Fla.; Delta (Bell City), Mo.; Kalkaska (Mancelona), Mich.

Going, Going—Butt Never Gone!

WHEN a goat is sold over and over again—more than 800 times in all—it seems safe to say the animal is unwanted. That's the consensus anyway in Hopkinsville, Ky., and Rotarians there are happy about their goat's unpopularity. Why? Here's the answer of a staff writer for the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*:

"Since 1951, Hopkinsville Rotarians have raised nearly \$30,000 for their student loan and youth funds by offering at auction over the radio—and actually selling—such assorted and unrelated items as a first-class embalming job, a load of sawdust, canned peaches, \$20 worth of ditch digging, and electrical clocks.

"Moreover, nearly \$9,500 of that sum has been accumulated by selling the same nasty-tempered, odorous billy goat over and over at \$10 per over. And that ain't baa-d. No butts about it."

Like many Rotary projects, this one had its beginning when two Rotarians met at an international Convention and started talking about their Rotary Clubs. One was Sewell Harlin, of Glasgow, Scotland; the other, James V. Duncan, of Hopkins-

a member of the "Rotary Goat Club."

The auction lasts for five evenings, but before going on over Station WHOP, Rotarians whoop things up with a marching band and a parade, and publicity in the local newspaper



Rotarians' wives man the 'phones to relay bids to radio station; Rotarians wear Western-style hats.



In his parade cart, the oft-sold goat of the Hopkinsville Rotary Club seems to scent he is not wanted.

ville; the Convention was the Atlantic City, N. J., gathering in 1951. Rotarian Harlin described his Club's radio auction to Jim Duncan, then President of Hopkinsville Rotary, and the Kentucky Rotarian took the idea home with him.

In 1951 the auction raised \$3,770, with the goat sales adding up to \$300. Since 1952 the same goat has been used each year, with no buyer ever keeping him. The 1955 bidding, via kilocycles, broke the record for total bids, the figure being \$8,307. The goat was sold some 300 times for \$3,115 of the net receipts. Goat bidders, however, do not "phone in their bids and get nothing in return. Each "buyer" gets a certificate declaring him to be

and on the radio. Also, Club members put on their auctioneer's attire: a Western-style hat, a string tie, and a walking stick. All merchandise is displayed before the bidding starts, and when the auctioneer thinks a bid is high enough, he declares the item sold. Rotarians' wives help out by handling the battery of telephones that relay bids to the radio room.

What has all this hard work accomplished over the past five years? The answer is a two-part one, inasmuch as 90 percent of the auction's proceeds go to the Rotary student loan fund, 10 percent to the youth fund. The latter fund is used for sponsoring Little League teams in baseball and football, aiding crippled children, financing a Summer camp for boys, and other similar activities.

The student loan work can be put down in figures as impressive as these: \$20,400 has been loaned to 44 students, enabling them to carry on their education in varied fields. There is no limit on the amount that may be borrowed: the average loan is about \$200, though one medical student signed papers for \$1,200. Repayment does not begin until the borrower ends his schooling. About \$450 is now being repaid every month at a 3 percent interest rate.

"We have a lot of fun doing this every year," says Harold Kirkham, Club President, "and we make the goat the butt of all our jokes. The result of it all, however, is serious and practical, for we see our students go on to become teachers, nurses, farmers, and other competent workers."

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records.

REMEMBERED. In every community there are those who protect lives and property: the police and the firemen. Too often do citizens take these services for granted. But not so ROLAND J. KUHN, a monument maker and member of the Rotary Club of Cheektowaga, N. Y. Recently unveiled on the grounds of the town hall of his community was a monument dedicated "in memory of all Cheektowaga police officers who honorably and faithfully served our town." It was given by ROTARIAN KUHN. A similar monument was dedicated in 1954 to the firemen of Cheektowaga, also a gift of ROTARIAN KUHN. In appreciation he received plaques from the police and firemen.

Past Presidential Honors. To two Past Presidents of Rotary International have come additional honors. Upon HERBERT J. TAYLOR, of Chicago, Ill., Rotary's world leader in 1954-55, the King of Belgium has bestowed the honor of Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold for "outstanding personal services rendered to the Belgo-Luxemburger District of Rotary International during the Fifth Regional Conference of Rotary International held in Ostend in September, 1954." . . . The second Past President to be honored in recent weeks is H. J. BRUNNIE, of San Francisco, Calif. At a luncheon attended by more than 500 engineers and civic guests during Na-

tional Engineers' Week he was named the "Outstanding Bay Area Engineer of 1956," being cited as "truly representative of the best traditions of the engineering profession." He is recognized as one of the world's foremost authorities on earthquake design and difficult foundation problems.

Coincidence. Recently to the speaker's table of the Nathanya, Israel, Rotary Club came MAJOR GENERAL E. L. M. BURNS, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Organization in Palestine. During a conversation with the Club's President, KURT ADLER, it was found that the two men had been in action as soldiers in World War I nearly 40 years ago at the battle for Arras on the Western front. PRESIDENT ADLER was at



First Rotary Foundation Fellow to become a Rotary Club President is the distinction of Emerson Lynn, Jr. (left), of Humboldt, Kans. Here he welcomes Baird Brinkmeyer into Club membership as his father, Cecil Brinkmeyer, also a Humboldt Rotarian, looks on.

that time a sergeant major in the German Army; GENERAL BURNS was then a captain in the Canadian Army. GENERAL BURNS stressed this fact as a hopeful sign for his endeavors to bring about peace in the part of the world in which he now is, saying, "As we sit together here at a Rotary meeting, in a friendly spirit and more comfort than at both sides of the Vimy Ridge 40 years ago, when we were bitter enemies, let us hope the enemies of today may meet in peace in this region in the not too distant future." Notes a Club spokesman, "GENERAL BURNS is aptly called 'The Soldier of Peace,' as today he has on his hands the most dangerous quarrel in the world."

Add: Educators. To the list of 42 Rotarians named in THE ROTARIAN for March as participants in the White House Conference on Federal Aid to Education should be added two more: FOSTER S. BROWN, of Oswego, N. Y., and JAMES E. LANIGAN, of Fulton, N. Y.

Birthday Parties. In hundreds of Rotary Clubs each week the strains of



Following his acceptance of an honorary doctorate of laws from Culver-Stockton College of Canton, Mo., A. Z. Baker, Rotary's world President, addresses a special convocation of students and faculty. L. E. Ziegler (right), president, introduced him.

"Happy birthday to you . . ." reach to the rafters. But when the fellows sang the well-known greeting in Ralls, Tex., a number of weeks back, it was to honor a member who had had only 13 birthdays. So special was the occasion that they gave him a cake to help him remember. The birthday "boy" was DOYLE WILLIAMS, but no youngster, he. It so happens that he was born on February 29, and has had only 13 birthdays—one every four years—because of the eccentricities of the Gregorian calendar. . . . Word came recently to JOHN ELLISON, a Newark, N. J., Rotarian, that his birthday had been celebrated in Seoul, Korea, though he was thousands of miles from there at the time. An explanation came in a letter from a Rotary Club spokesman in Seoul. Here it is:

We happily learned this good news from your beloved and proud son, Colonel Harold A. Ellison, who attended our Rotary luncheon on the very day of February 8. When we learned your birthday news, we had spontaneous applause and Rotarian rejoicing. We must also remind you that when the member Rotarians sang "Happy birthday to you" easily we witnessed much emotion on the face of your great son.

Rotarian Honors. Upon SIR SANGARAPILLAI PARARAJASINGAM, of Colombo, Ceylon, has been conferred the honor of

Knight Bachelor by

QUEEN ELIZABETH II.

. . . ARNOLD A. SCHIFFMAN, of Greensboro,

N. C., Governor of Rotary's 281st District,

has received a Diamond Award, one of

the highest artistic

honors in the field of

precious jewelry. . . .

FRANK R. BURNS, Sr.,

of Des Moines, Iowa,

recently received the Des Moines Tribune's Community Service Award for

1955. He is the 12th Des Moines Rotarian to be so honored. . . .

GEORGE A. FITCH, of Taipei, China, has been awarded

the Order of Auspicious Star for his

assistance to refugee Chinese intellec-



Schiffman



Just for fun, Frank Jacobs, President of the Hornell, N. Y., Rotary Club, told fellow Rotarians that he'd heard of a Club that presented its President with 47 boxes of cigars. Just for fun, too, we are showing you that the Hornell Rotarians broke the record with this avalanche of cigar boxes—each with one cigar in it for their President!



Pictured with a wide smile is Richard Warner, Rotary Foundation Fellow from England. Hospitalized recently in Stillwater, Okla., where he is now studying, he received from Rotarians of District 181 a flood of get-well greetings, some of which adorn his bed.

tuals. . . ROBERT FAIN, of Schoharie, N. Y., was the guest of honor recently at a dinner given by fellow citizens in observance of his 45 years' association with the Schoharie County Bank.

LEONARD J. SEYBERTH, of Eau Claire, Wis., has been elected chairman of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. . . CLAIR W. DITCHY, of Royal Oak, Mich., has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. . . BENJAMIN F.



Emanuel F. Emanuel, of Lancaster, S. C., was named South Carolina's "Young Man of the Year" by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . LANCELOT RUTHERFORD, of Rangoon, Burma, has been given the Civil Medal of the French Legion of

Honor for his past services to France and for his special studies in industrial administration. . . On the occasion of his 90th birthday, the fellow Rotarians of WILLIAM C. DITMARS, of Vancouver, B. C., Canada, presented him with a copy of *Rotary: Fifty Years of Service*, Rotary International's "Golden Book" (see photo top of page). . . For service "to the Scouts, the community, and the Rotary Club," Rotarians of Ash-tabula, Ohio, recently presented a plaque to HARRY H. HUNTER, a Rotarian for 32 years and for 35 years active in Scouting.

CHARLES KRAFT, of Mount Olive, N. C., was selected his community's "outstanding young man" of 1955 by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . The "Out-standing Citizen of Tylor for 1955" award has gone to JERRY PAVLIK, of Tylor, Tex. The presentation was made at the annual Chamber of Commerce banquet. . . CHARLES W. STODDART, Jr., of State College, Pa., was named, some weeks back, to the vice-chairmanship of the national 1956 Red Cross campaign. . . NAWAB ZAIN YAR JUNG BAHADUR, of Hyderabad, India, a Past District Governor of Rotary International, has been awarded the title of "Padma Bhushan" by the President of India. . . On his completion of 54

years' service with the Charleston, W. Va., *Gazette*, ROBERT L. SMITH was honored at a testimonial dinner sponsored by the paper's stockholders. He is its publisher. . . President of the new State Board of Education of Ohio is ROBERT A. MANCHESTER II, of Youngstown, Ohio, Past Director of Rotary International.

Haifa's President. At hand are copies of recent issues of *The ADL Bulletin*, publication of the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, and *The National Jewish Post* each of which carries a biographical article about the President of the Rotary Club of Haifa, Israel. His name is FAWZI JOHN BANDA. PRESIDENT BANDA, an insurance man, is an Arab.

Authors. From the pen of RALPH L. BAGGS, a New York, N. Y., Rotarian, has come *Religion Could Be Wonderful*



A 90th birthday is observed in Vancouver (see item) with A. H. Cater, Club President (left), making presentation.

(Greenwich Book Publishers, Inc., 489 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., \$2.50). . . Now off the press is *Salt Water, Fresh Water, and Fire Water*



From Tee to Cup in One!

That's what these 12 golfers did—and qualified for this Magazine's Hole-in-One Club.



(1) Harold R. Koster, Salida, Colo., Salida Golf Course, 142 yds.; (2) Garnett E. Wyatt, Danville, Va., Danville Golf Club, 155 yds.; (3) Jesse L. Pickens, Houston, Tex., Pine Forest Country Club, 140 yds.; (4) Robert O. Angle, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Fort Lauderdale Par 3 Golf Course, 143 yds.; (5) Everett E. Foster, Santa Rosa, Calif., Northwood Golf Course, Guerneville, Calif., 167 yds.; (6) H. Stewart Dunn, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mid Pines Country Club, Pinehurst, N. C., 157 yds.; (7) George Nadeau, Green Bay, Wis., Oneida Golf and Riding Club, 120 yds.; (8) Edward T. Yano, Hamakua, Hawaii, Hamakua Country Club, 172 yds.; (9) Frank A. Millett, Greenfield, Mass., Greenfield Country Club, 125 yds.; (10) C. Valentine Force, Guelph, Ont., Canada, Guelph Country Club, 174 yds.; (11) George V. Fevig, Moorhead, Minn., Moorhead Country Club, 170 yds.; (12) Harry Rydquist, Ostersund, Sweden, Frösö Golfbana, 160 yds.



Photos: (3) Stuart; (4) Wallace; (6) Trinity Court

(Blackmore Press, 286 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y., \$2.75), by LOUIS W. EATON, a member of the Rotary Club of Calais, Me. His earlier book was titled *Pork, Molasses, and Timber*.

'Father.' CLARENCE C. BRADEN, of Jefferson, Tex., has a record any father would welcome. He has ten "sons" who have made good. A bachelor, he be-



Braden

friend the lads in their teens, all of whom had the bad luck of being from broken homes, lack of funds, and little hope of education. Some of the boys were taken into his home. Food, lodging, clothing, and funds for tuition in schools were provided. Today he considers the results his "greatest achievement." One boy, for example, became an outstanding architect. Another became a professor of political science at a large California university. After a brilliant record in the U. S. Navy in World War II, another has received a bachelor of divinity degree and awaits assignment as a clergyman in Shreveport, La. And so the record runs. Despite a prolonged illness recently, ROTARIAN BRADEN maintained his nearly 25 years of perfect Rotary attendance, made possible by ambulance conveyance from his hospital bed during his 15 weeks of

confinement. While he was ill he received many hundreds of messages and telegrams of good cheer from friends all over the world. Among them, of course, were those from the "ten sons of a bachelor father."

Secret's Out. BERT HOUGH waited a long time before he told a certain secret, but tell it he did recently under most unusual circumstances. The disclosure came when LUCILLE BALL and DESI ARNEZ, television and motion-picture stars, came to Jamestown, N. Y., for the world premiere of one of their movies, and were present at a combined service-club luncheon. ROTARIAN HOUGH, a merchant, explained, in verse, to the large group of businessmen and professional men and their distinguished guests that he is the one who didn't hire LUCY. He told how a number of years before she had come to the store where he was in charge of hiring. He didn't hire her, however, and explained, poetically:

*For if I had found Lucy a job at the store
Where many I hired stayed over threescore,
She still would be working and happy, no
doubt,
But fifty a week is bait for small trout.*

*Fifty a minute is what she receives,
If I am told right and no one deceives.
So I am the man now gray and old
Who didn't hire Lucy, "my secret" is told.*

Participants. Regularly found as participants in the "workshops" sponsored by educational institutions, trade asso-



Photo: Seattle Times

It's 60 years of marriage for Rotarian and Mrs. George A. Lockman, of Seattle, Wash. Now retired, Rotarian Lockman managed a branch office of a dental-supply company for 23 years.

ciations, and other groups are a number of Rotarians. No exception to this observation was the "Hotel Management Today" workshop staged by the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University recently. Twenty-seven top hotel and resort men were invited to participate in the week-long course. Eight were Rotarians.

Treat. Handing out cigars is a good old American custom to celebrate the birth of a child or grandchild. But a Malvern, Ohio, Rotarian—JOSEPH D. STIRES—went "beyond the call of duty," shall we say, when his first grandchild was announced. In honor of the wee one's arrival, he prepared, by himself, an entire dinner and served it, with the help of wives of five Rotarians, to his fellow Rotarians. They were all there, too, for on that evening they completed a total of 50 100 percent meetings. ROTARIAN STIRES is a physician.

Good Scouts. It wasn't exactly an unheard-of honor which came to a son of HAROLD E. JOHNSON, a member of the Rotary Club of Caro, Mich., recently. The honor was one of the highest in Scouting: the Eagle Scout award. You see, ROTARIAN JOHNSON has two other sons, both of whom are Eagle Scouts. Now he and his fellow members of the Rotary Club of Caro are wondering if any other father in the Rotary world has three sons who are Eagle Scouts.

Family Affair. There are many Rotary Clubs whose rosters show father-and-son pairs and sometimes grandfathers to boot, but a member of the Rotary Club of Hickory, N. C., ARCHIE W. SHUFORD, likes to point out that if number of relatives in one Club is a fair indication, there's no question as to how the question "What does your family think of Rotary?" would be answered in his family. And if you want proof, he'll give it to you quickly, for these men, all his relatives, are active Hickory Rotarians: CARL V. CLINE, his father-in-law; HARRY L. SCHMULLING, C. VERNON CLINE, and ROBERT E. CLINE, brothers-in-law; BARRIE BLACKWELDER, ANDREW BLACKWELDER, DONALD S. SHUFORD, R. WALKER GEITNER, and G. SHUFORD ABERNETHY, cousins. And add these honorary members: JAMES C. SHUFORD, his father; BASCOM B. BLACKWELDER, his uncle; and TOM A. MOTT, his great uncle.

Fathers and Sons in Kansas City

Seven fathers, eight sons, who work together as Rotarians in Kansas.



(Fathers' names are first in listing.)

(1-2) Willard J. and John W. Bredenthal; (3-4) S. Arthur and Kenneth R. McLain; (5-6) George V. and J. Edmund Metzger; (7-9) Harry G.,

Harry G., Jr., and Conrad Miller; (10-11) Clifford C. and Clifford C. Nesselrode, Jr.; (12-13) Samuel H. and Robert S. Reynolds; (14-15) Fred T. and Fred G. Wyatt.

Insoak

[Continued from page 23]

delegations from all over the State and from other States have come to examine the project.

This movement literally began at the grass roots, with farmers and businessmen rubbing elbows and exchanging ideas. One of the foremost idea-carriers was Jess Dewees, long-time president of the Upper Washita Soil Conservation District. Jess has been using conservation practices on his farm since the early 1930s. With a team of mules and a "fresno" he built seven farm pond dams on his farm, and he also built terraces and pasture ridges. "I'm stingy with the water that falls on my farm," he said. "I don't want to let any of it get away."

And it doesn't get away. Once an eight-inch rain came during one day, and the lower pond on the seven-pond series was not filled with water.

Early in his experience he had a wheat yield of 18 bushels an acre while the average among the neighbors was ten bushels. "And I got 50 percent more grass on the pasture-ridged land than I got before," he said. Those ridges, by the way, follow the contour, being almost level as they wind in and out along the curves of the surface terrain.

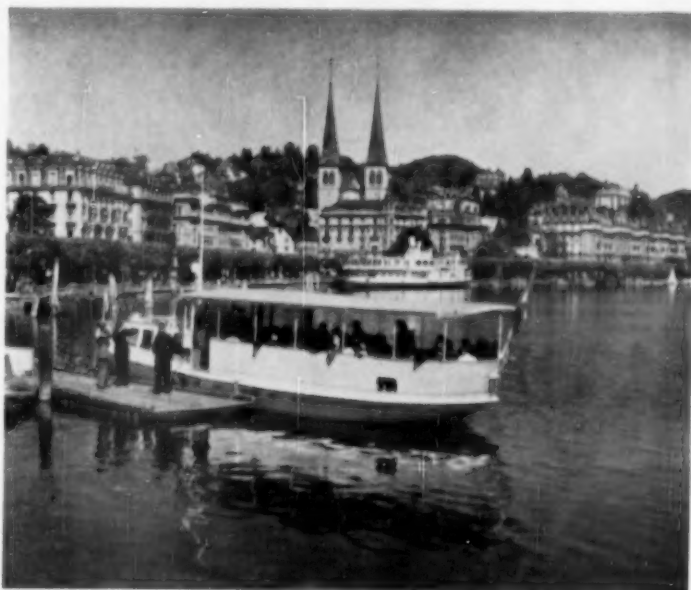
Dewees' pioneer work was mostly responsible for the adoption of the Washita Valley agricultural flood-prevention program, after the securing of implementing Federal legislation. Later, as the farmers and businessmen talked things over, it was plain that "insoak" was the foremost theme. "Stop water where it falls" became the favorite slogan of the Clinton community.

According to Dr. Victor E. Monnett, director of the School of Geology of the University of Oklahoma, "The formula is perfectly sound. I know of no geol-



"Your prize-winning suggestion has made it possible for the firm to lay off 30 people, Jenkins, and since it won't be safe for you around here, we would like you to be the first to go."

MAY, 1956



ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND

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ogist who does not go along with it. That formula is that the best way to increase the supply of water in ground storage is to treat the surface, on a land-wide basis, so that rain and snow soak in where they fall."

It is a mistake, in my opinion, to spend huge sums of money on colossal dams in the underdeveloped areas of the world. Remembering the lesson of Babylon—built on irrigation and destroyed by siltation—some of us believe that these areas should be the scene of hundreds of watershed developments such as those around Clinton.

The projected Aswan Dam in Egypt, for example, could result in the destruction of Egypt's economy, which has rested solidly on agriculture for 6,000 years. This possibility is discussed in a new book, *Topsoil and Civilization*, by Tom Dale and Vernon Gill Carter.*

Other authorities have confirmed the theory that infiltration produced on the surface is directly reflected in the formation and increase of ground water storage. The geologists say that the total ground water storage capacity in the United States is approximately equal to ten times the amount of annual rainfall. In short, the ground can hold ten times as much rain as we receive, and this condition prevails almost everywhere in the U.S.A. and in other countries

*See *Speaking of Books*, THE ROTARIAN for April.

where soil conditions are comparable.

"A sound national land and water policy," according to a report issued by a special task force of 75 top hydrologists and engineers for the National Council of Engineers, "should give first priority to measures designed to increase infiltration and to the control of 'little waters' in order to save land which may otherwise be lost. . . . Water may be stored and conserved for use, either on the surface or underground. Of these two ways of conserving water, the underground storage is to be preferred whenever practicable, because there is always less evaporation while, at the same time, the land surface is often available for cultivation."

The insoak process on Little Monument Creek has been so successful that it has prevented floods or unusual runoff. "Buck" Clement ranges wide in his district, which is about 100 miles long, and his greatest enthusiasm—next to Little Monument itself—is the performance of the neighboring Sandstone Creek watershed flood-prevention project of 65,000 acres, which features 24 small detention dams, along with surface treatment.

"This project is stopping floods," "Buck" says. "A similar one on neighboring Barnitz Creek in May, 1955, stopped a cloudburst ranging up to 13 inches, near Leedey, Oklahoma. After heavy rains on Sandstone watershed,

YOU GET MY GOAT!

ROTARY Clubs, like the men who comprise them, have ups and downs. Especially in attendance. Take my Club in Toccoa, Georgia, for example. Our membership runs close to 50, and during Rotary's Golden Anniversary year, a time when enthusiasm ran high, our attendance averaged in the 90's. There were many 100 percent meetings. Morale was up.

Then the Golden Year ended and a letdown set in for us. Same men, same Club, same leadership, but attendance slipped. Month after month our average went down. Morale began to drop. Something had to be done. Our President, William C. Donald, and our Board came through with an idea.

President "Bill" announced his new incentive (don't take that "s" out, Mr. Printer!) plan to stimulate attendance. Our Club, he said, had acquired a nanny goat. It would be at our meeting place each week. Then came the shocker: any man who missed a meeting without a make-up would be required to take the nanny home until the next meeting.

Everyone began to see to it that he attended meetings. The first month

our attendance was 97.27 percent. During the first two weeks of the second month it went to 97.87. Some members in their anxiety over nanny made up meetings ahead of time—just in case. Then they have come to the regular meetings, too. We may yet hang up something of a record as being the only Rotary Club with a monthly attendance of more than 100 percent!

And what is happening to nanny? Well, someone made a motion that, whereas President Bill Donald started all this, and whereas 100 percent meetings make his administration look good, it be resolved that when no one is absent and the attendance average is 100 percent, the President is to be custodian of the goat until a "misser" appears to claim her. The motion was unanimously approved amid laughter by everyone—but President Bill.

In the meantime, we have high attendance, high morale, and a fine source of humor. And nanny is becoming the most famous goat in Georgia!

—WILLIAM H. GOOD
Rotarian, Toccoa, Ga

even a year or two later, we find that the farmers down the creek are getting a steady flow of clear water from that same kind of insoak that we have on "Little Monument." Visitors from all over the United States and 17 other countries have inspected the Sandstone project, marvelling at its revelations.

The two projects prove that if water can be trapped where it falls and put into the ground, it can be held and distributed evenly over the years, overcoming the peaks and valleys of water performance.

In 1954 Congress passed the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, which authorized the Department of Agriculture, through the Soil Conservation Service, to assist local sponsoring groups in classifying land and planning local watershed and flood protection projects. This Act places the responsibility on the local community, which is most directly affected, and places it in partnership with the State and Federal agencies. The result: if you have a flood or water problem, you must take the first step in solving it.

YOU can readily see that in this kind of program, citizen lethargy is a great stumbling block—and the "Nebuchadnezzars" feel no urgency about tomorrow. I believe that our greatest hope, however, lies in educating the persons who, if we fail, will be most affected: the citizens of tomorrow.

Countless communities and organizations are working diligently at this—4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, Boy and Girl Scouts, and others—but I believe too many Rotary Clubs and Rotarians are missing the opportunity to attack this problem with great force.

Take the Lakeview, Oregon, Rotary Club, for example. Lakeview Rotarians call it their "Youth Conservation Program," and the double meaning may be intentional! This project includes actual field work on the city watershed, tree pruning, rodent control, tree planting, grass seeding, erosion control, and park development. It got under way in the Spring of 1954 when a group of Boy Scouts planted about 3,600 Ponderosa pine trees on city property in the mountains east of Lakeview.

Lakeview Rotarians list objectives:

1. To keep the membership aware of their responsibilities in conservation.
2. To provide community participation in a worth-while field.
3. To help protect, improve, and maintain a city watershed.
4. To teach the young people of the community conservation practices over a period of years by having them do the actual work.

These objectives recommend themselves well to every Rotary Club in the world.

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The Great Partnership

(Continued from page 29)

the rest of the family to bring back the car.

I heard sometime ago of two little boys, one 8 years old, the other 7, who were playing out of doors when it began to drizzle. Bill said to John, "Let's go to my house!" They went and Bill's mother said, "Boys, look at your feet! You are carrying in a lot of grass and mud. I have just finished cleaning the house. Go to the garage if it is raining." The boys went next to John's house and John's mother greeted them warmly. "Boys, your coats are damp. Hang them up to dry. There are some cookies in the pantry if you want them." At 6 o'clock Bill's mother called John's mother to tell Bill to come home for dinner. As Bill left he said to John, "Boy, I've had a swell time. I wish I had a dirty mother like yours!"

In the homes of yesterday we children met some very interesting and remarkable persons. Parents gave their children the privilege of meeting visitors who were worth while and profitably rememberable. We cannot go back to the homes of our grandfathers, but we can make our homes richer in opportunities.

4. *We Senior Partners need to discover and to encourage leaders among youth.* Recently a Rotary Club planned a Christmas party for underprivileged children. One Rotarian made a plea that the dinner be given to 100 boys chosen as leaders by the seven high-school principals in the city. What a group of boys that was! A Rotarian addressed the Club and its guests on how the present-day world looks to an adult. In four weeks those 100 young leaders were again guests of Rotary and seven

of them, one from each high school, spoke on how the present-day world looks to youth. What a meeting! We need to practice alertness for leaders. We have a famine of leadership, and, as I read the papers, this can be said of other countries as well as of my own.

How do you spy potential leaders? Your best teachers, your best religious, business, and civic leaders, can spot them a long way off, most times. William George Chanter, once dean of Wesleyan University in Connecticut, tells the story of a freshman boy who came to his office one Friday afternoon to ask permission to go home over the week-end because he was homesick. Dean Chanter refused the permission because he thought that going home was not a cure for the disease. The Dean liked the way the freshman took the refusal. The boy stood up straight. His head was "bloody but unbowed." Said Dean Chanter, "My boy, you cannot see any reasonableness in my refusal or in the rule that freshmen cannot run home for every slight cause. Perhaps you are saying in your heart, 'The first thing I'll do when I graduate will be to spit on this Dean's grave.'"

"No, sir!" answered the lad. "I was not thinking I'd like to spit on your grave because I don't like to stand in line."

Dean Chanter remarked that that boy might have the stuff of leadership in him. The world today seems to have too great a concern about "the average," the "median." We neglect our leaders during their school days, and when these incipient leaders merge with the "average" they are lost to our society. We Rotarians can be on the alert for students in our communities who have in them the stuff of leadership. Our schools will cooperate with us in this endeavor.

BADGE OF HONOR

ON A recent trip to Portland, Victoria, I was invited to visit a private museum. It contained a wonderful collection of old pieces, curios, shell work, etc., and it reminded me that I had three four-inch-wide leather belts covered with Army, Navy, and Air Force badges which I had collected during World War II.

I offered to send these over to the owner of the museum. He was delighted with the offer and wanted to give me some shell ornaments as a little keepsake. I pointed out to him that as I was a long way from home I might forget to send the badges to him, but he was most insistent that I accept the mementos, and kept reiterating his belief that I would not break a promise. When

I questioned him as to why he was so sure, he replied, "Anyone wearing that badge would never break a promise."

It made me particularly proud to be wearing my Rotary button in my lapel and I asked him if he was a Rotarian. He said, "No, but I have a lot of friends who are members of that organization."

It reminded me of the induction ceremony in which I was told (and of other ceremonies in which I have since told many new members of our Club) that "The community will know and judge Rotary by your embodiment of it in character and service."

—Ray Skinner
Rotarian, Geraldton,
Australia

5. We should bring young people into our Club meetings.

Normally every child goes through three stages in his development. Stage one, from birth to about age 12, is the stage when he should be indoctrinated with the indisputable truths of living, such as the need for promptness, courtesy, truthfulness, dependability, honesty, cooperativeness, reverence for persons. One of our psychologists says that these truths should be taught a child when he is too young to understand and too weak to resist.

STAGE two extends from age 12 to 18, inclusive. This stage includes the years when the child wants most to be treated as one who is growing up. This is when he should gradually be taken into family, school, and church councils and given a share in making the plans of home, school, and church. Too many Senior Partners carry indoctrination and dominance right into this second stage. Many Clubs do this, some effectively, some not. Would it not be worth while for a Rotary Club to ask, say, 20 high-school boys, or even ten, to attend Rotary meetings for a semester, to be asked for their suggestions for the improvement of the programs or to propose projects for the Club to consider? Adults will be amazed at the ability of youth to make creative proposals.

Stage three, from age 18 and on, is the time for "solo flight." During this stage, parents should stand in the wings of the theater with two books in their hands—the prompter's book and the pocketbook—and they should appear when called for, but should never invade the show! It is deep wisdom for us adults not to confuse these stages.

6. We should encourage the spiritual institutions of our society. Our new culture, if it is to persist, must be built upon a union of science and religion. Science must adopt the directives of religion or we shall destroy ourselves; religion must use the techniques of science or be only wishful piety. Democracy is built upon the high, the very high, evaluation of every person, and only by the help of religion can that evaluation be maintained.

I am for all that strengthens the partnership between adults and youth. I am excited and encouraged by the thought that in 97 countries of this troubled earth we have groups of men who are doing a myriad of wonderful things to make young people feel wanted, appreciated, and improved and that they are willing to do almost anything more. You, my fellow Rotarian, are one of them. Let's let the world know we, for our part, are ready to go a good bit more than halfway toward making this great partnership all it ought to be.

MAY, 1956

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Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

In the symposium turned invariably on matters of financing the highways. They should have turned more to engineering and applying the know-how and research to building roads that are more economical, safer, and longer lasting.

Mention was made of McAdam, a great road-building engineer 100 years ago. His roads are a lasting monument to his skill as many are still in use and as good today as when built. On the other hand, cement roads will not last ten years without extensive repairs. These expensive roads have used up our available highway funds for years. We have good types of roads that can be built at half the cost of cement roads and that will last indefinitely.

The maintenance cost of old roads is so great that we are unable to build the new roads we need, and in new areas we are unable to build any roads that are adequate.

Graft is ruining our road-building program and we might as well admit it. How to beat graft—how to get it cleared out from planning and engineering, even out of highway information and publicity—is a problem. It is time to clear out the graft and reorganize to get along on what we have.

This Fire Isn't from Heaven

Asserts ALBERT Z. GRACE, *Rotarian*
Carbon-Paper Manufacturer
Chicago, Illinois

The recent article *Fire from Heaven*, by A. E. H. Bleksley [THE ROTARIAN for March], reminded me of my experience in many Rotary Clubs where the fire has not exactly come from that region, but from evil-smelling pipes.

I have just learned of a Rotary Club which, by mutual agreement, banned smoking during the time the speaker is on his feet. Whether or not a Club should go this far I don't know, but I do think there is a matter of courtesy involved here—not only to the speaker but to members who get headaches, nausea, or rashes from stale pipe smoke.

Now, please don't misunderstand me. I have known and can appreciate the pleasure men find in a good smoke. I'm only saying there are thoughtful ways to smoke—and thoughtless ways—and in our Club meetings the accent should be exclusively on the former.

A Prisoner Friend Remembered

By RAY M. O'DAY, *Rotarian*
Past Service
University District of Seattle, Wash.

You may be certain that I read with deep interest *Olympiad XVI* by my old friend and fellow prisoner of war W. S. Kent Hughes [see THE ROTARIAN for February]. "Billy" Hughes was a colonel in the Australian Army in World War II and was taken prisoner at Singapore. I was on Bataan in The Philippines as a

colonel of the U. S. Army and was taken prisoner there. He was brought to the same camp as I on Formosa. "Billy" early made his mark with us Americans for his wife was from New Jersey. He had been a participant in the Olympic Games of 1916, I believe, and had attended every Olympiad since that time either as a contestant or as a spectator.

"Billy" used to walk about the prison compound in a pair of running trunks with a red stripe on the legs, which always reminded us of his interest in the Olympic Games. During imprisonment he wrote in verse form a chronology of his experiences from the time he left Sydney for the Malayan campaign on through imprisonment under the Japanese. The manuscript was written on toilet paper in very small letters and was guarded zealously to prevent confiscation. Written in what I call an "elegiac style" of verse, it is good reading in the now published version called *Staves of the Samurai*. I cherish a Christmas verse which was written especially to me in the same style at Christmas, 1944, when we were in Northwest Manchuria.

I was glad that "Billy" Hughes was selected to be the chairman of the organizing committee in Melbourne to arrange for Olympiad XVI.

Re: Future Farmers

By GEORGE P. COUPER
Assistant State F.F.A. Advisor
San Luis Obispo, California

In nearly a quarter century of association with the Future Farmers of America, I have found that when folks know the objectives and program of the F.F.A., they are without exception well-wishers and co-operators. Articles such as *Farming Is Their Future*, by Robert A. Placek [THE ROTARIAN for February], are of inestimable value to this fine farm-youth group.

'We Wish We'd Known'

Laments RALPH L. EARLE, *Rotarian*
Real-Estate Manager
North Haven, Connecticut

As Publicity Chairman of the Rotary Civic Theater, Inc., of North Haven, Connecticut, I have been having nightmares ever since *Rotary Takes the Stage*, by Loyd Brady [THE ROTARIAN for January], appeared. My one big opportunity for some international publicity and we are not included, but, then, how could we know? We are, however, very much impressed with the number of Rotary Clubs involved in theater; it is most heartening to find so many other people interested in the same goals as our local Club.

The Rotary Civic Theater, Inc., was founded one year ago by our local Club as its Rotary 50th Anniversary project. It has two basic aims: to present good theater to the people of our community and to contribute all proceeds to the scholarship fund of our local high school. To date we have brought two productions to the local boards—*George Washington Slept Here* and *Night of January 16th*—and are now in rehearsal

with *Ten Little Indians*, with a fourth play scheduled for early May. We established four scholarships for the graduating class of 1955 and hope for many more in the future. Our members consist of Rotarians and non-Rotarians all working together under a common banner of "Service above Self." It is indeed thrilling to witness the way everyone has responded to our efforts.

Decentralization of the theater seems to be resolving itself in a movement of both professional and amateur groups. I sincerely hope that this letter serves to establish our group in this tremendous outgrowth of people willing to do—for others.

Rotary Supports the Stage Here

Reports JOHN WRAY YOUNG, *Rotarian Theater Director*
Shreveport, Louisiana

For 15 years I have been a faithful and pleased reader of *THE ROTARIAN*, but the January issue brought me particular pleasure. It stems, of course, from the two lead articles, *Start a Little Theater*, by Helen Hayes, and *Rotary Takes the Stage*, by Loyd Brady.

My "Rotary Ann," Margaret, and I are now in our 20th year as the designer and director, respectively, of the Shreveport Little Theater. Experts have been so kind as to proclaim our Theater the leading example of true community theater.

For Rotary I like to believe this. In 34 years our Theater has had 16 presidents, ten of them Rotarians. Many other Rotarians have served as players and board members. Not long ago I did

a program for the Rotary Club emphasizing the long allegiance. Before my address some 20 members at a very long speaker's table were introduced as leaders in the work of our Theater.

A Lion Looks at Rotary Stamps

By WILLIAM E. SCHENCK
Frankfort, Indiana

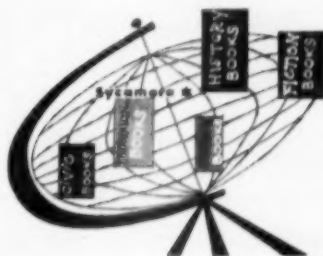
As a stamp collector, I have been greatly interested in the Rotary commemorative issues and the articles about them in *THE ROTARIAN* [see *A Collector Looks at the Rotary Stamps*, January issue], although I am a member of the Lions Club. One of the main attractions of my collection is my Rotary section. I have all the 50th Anniversary issues, some of the souvenir sheets, and the earlier issues of Rotary stamps by Austria in 1931, Cuba in 1940, and Brazil in 1948.

Last Fall I exhibited what I called "Service Clubs and Organizations on Stamps" at two Midwest stamp exhibitions, and my Rotary stamps drew considerable comment.

A few weeks back I was invited to talk on Rotary stamps before the Rotary Club of Frankfort, Indiana. The members were glad to view the commemorative-stamp exhibit, for several of them had not seen these stamps.

Rotarian Henry Carr, president of the company with which I am associated, introduced me and had a great deal of fun out of the fact that Rotary International has received so much more recognition on stamps than my own service-club organization. Of course I helped him along, and displayed several stamps

Ex Libris Sycamore



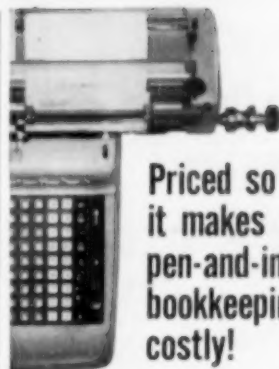
IN MANY Rotary Clubs when a member has a birthday, he gets a gift, a small remembrance of the occasion. But in the Rotary Club of Sycamore, Illinois, the reverse is true: the birthday celebrant gives a gift—and it's always a book sent to a Rotary Club in another country for presentation to a library.

This "birthday book" plan, adopted to give Club members "an added opportunity to serve their fellowmen," has sent gift volumes to Rotary Clubs around the globe and has given Sycamore Rotary hundreds of friendly overseas ties. A gift book is selected by the sender, who also decides where it is to go; if he needs assistance in making a choice, he can turn to a Committee for counsel.

On the inside cover of each book

is pasted a specially designed bookplate expressing the friendly purpose of the gift. Often on the flyleaf an inscription is written by the Rotarian giver and signed by him. Though the books vary in monetary value, with each sender keeping the cost within his means, no Sycamore Rotarian ever sends a paperback volume. Only hard-cover books are selected.

So effective has this book plan been that other Rotary Clubs have added it to their International Service activities. To share its experience in this project with other Rotary groups, the Rotary Club of Sycamore has prepared some descriptive material, available without cost by writing to the Committee on Rotary Birthday Library, Box 804, Sycamore, Illinois.



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'You Never Really Know...'

IN A YMCA camp in eastern Tennessee stands an open-air structure of many purposes. Built by the Rotary Club of Knoxville, this 66-by-36-foot shelter has concrete flooring and a stage at one end, and under its triangular roof are held such diverse activities as religious meetings and dances, ping-pong contests and craft-work classes.

These varied uses of this combination chapel-pavilion were expected by Knoxville Rotarians and the camp managers. One use, however, we did not expect came soon after the building's opening. It was used for an experiment in mental therapy for patients of a State hospital. The hospital director, Dr. B. F. Peterson, a member of Knoxville Rotary, wanted to create for some 100 patients on the road to recovery an environment free of all hospital atmosphere and restrictions, a kind of "halfway point" between hospital life and normal home life.

To do that, the hospital obtained the use of the YMCA camp for three weeks, and there, in an outdoor setting with none of the usual regulations to hamper them, patients and hospital personnel lived together, working, playing, and eating as a group. The daily program, its emphasis on personal freedom, centered in great part around the Rotary pavilion.

"We realized after the first week at camp," says Dr. Peterson, "that if it had not been for the outdoor pavilion, the greater part of our success in the experiment would not have been possible. Our patients used the shelter bause for many helpful activities—visper services, folk dancing, a stunt night, ping-pong, card playing, and other group-therapy

work such as classes for teaching arts and crafts. Actually the pavilion became the assembly point for all activities."

Citing several cases of marked improvement, Dr. Peterson told of one young woman whose solitary nature blossomed into warmhearted friendliness as she "stepped lightly in a folk-dancing class at the camp pavilion." Another case he cited was that of an elderly woman who



Here's one of the favorite activities of the group at the shelter.

showed the first signs of recovery in 20 years, a change attributed largely to the outdoor camp program.

Happy about the pavilion's rôle in this scientific work, we Knoxville Rotarians call it an "extra dividend" for our efforts. "It just shows again," says Victor Klein, our Club President, "that service to others can't be fitted into neat little spaces of precise dimensions. You never really know how much good you are doing when you help others."

—ORVILLE DEVIEW
Rotarian, Knoxville, Tenn.

which have been issued to honor other service organizations.

Adopt Auxiliary Language

View of WALTER D. HEAD, Educator
Past President, Rotary International
Teaneck, New Jersey

I have read with interest Juan y Maria —'The Bilingual Kids,' by Richard Powell Carter [THE ROTARIAN for September], as well as the letters on the same subject in succeeding issues.

As one who for years had had foreign-language study as a hobby and who started his teaching career as a language teacher, I am strongly sympathetic to the basic idea, which is the furthering of world understanding by means of the exchange of ideas—spoken or written—something which obviously would be much advanced by the ability to talk with other language groups. And

yet I have to confess that, after years of study and thought, after having travelled in Europe and South America, after observing carefully and sympathetically what goes on conversation-wise when people of different language backgrounds attempt to exchange ideas, I take a very dim view of the study of language in schools as a means of accomplishing this.

I take this view because:

1. Although it is possible to teach class groups the elements of grammar, translation, and pronunciation, that unfortunately seldom results in an ability to carry on a real conversation in a foreign language.

2. For those who live near an international border—such as, for example, Texas and Mexico—the situation is quite different from what it would be in Minnesota or Massachusetts.

3. Even for those fortunate ones who

do acquire language skills, constant post-school practice is necessary if such skill is not to fade out.

To accomplish the same ends and do it more effectively, I advocate the adoption of an international auxiliary language. The one I favor, out of some 300, is called Interlingua. However, I will gladly settle for any one of the others provided (1) it is completely phonetic—i.e., all letters and combinations of letters always have the same sound; (2) it is completely semantic—i.e., all words and phrases mean the same thing in all parts of the world; (3) all grammar irregularities are eliminated.

Very interesting and significant experiments with Interlingua are being made by scientists at the present time. Similar experiments could and I believe should be made by Rotarians and Rotary Clubs.

Twenty Years of Enjoyment Lost

*Feels CONRAD FISHER
Meadville, Pennsylvania*

Articles in recent issues of THE ROTARIAN have made passing mention of Esperanto as an auxiliary language. It's been 20 years and two months since I had a letter published in your pages, encouraging Rotarians and other readers to learn and use the international language within Rotary, which they could have done (and still can do) easily and in a very short time.

I wonder how many followed my advice. I wonder how much time, money, and trouble would have been saved in those 20 years if every delegate to Rotary's International Conventions had been required to learn the fundamentals of the Esperanto grammar and enough vocabulary to speak and understand all speeches made in Esperanto during the Conventions. I wish I could have been able to take the important persons in Rotary to recent Esperanto conventions and show them 2,000 humans from some 40 countries, many knowing only their own native tongue and Esperanto. There are no translations made at our conventions and no complicated equipment for interpreting. And this has happened not once but 40 times.

If Rotarians had taken my advice and learned Esperanto then, they could have had 20 years of enjoyment reading the thousands of books in Esperanto, corresponding with Esperantists all over the world, travelling throughout the world visiting local Esperantists. Yes, Rotarians have let a lot of enjoy-

Now Listen

*Raptly, intently,
Give me your ear—
Choice are the morsels
Of gossip you'll hear.*

*Your attention must be
Undivided, complete—
Gossip is something
I never repeat!*

—MAY RICHSTONE

ment go down the drain in those 20 years.

Re: School Safety Patrols

*By MARK MARKSON
Stillwater, Minnesota*

Readers who recall the *Abolish School Patrols* debate in THE ROTARIAN for December, 1953, will, I think, be interested in a Summer camp operated by the American Legion of Minnesota to provide 20 hours of instruction in the methods of patrol operation, bicycle and pedestrian safety, plus Americanism and conservation.

Those attending are sponsored by local service organizations at a cost of \$18.50 a week. The seventh- and eighth-grade boys and girls who receive this instruction return to their schools in the Fall to be the leaders of the 25,000 youngsters who patrol those dangerous intersections. Since the program began in 1921, there has never been a fatal accident at a crossing guarded by a school patrol.

Rotarians of Minnesota are among those safety-minded persons who help promote an awareness to traffic hazards among our youngsters through their support of the patrol training center. The Legion is taking the lead in the establishment of a permanent site for this training center, and it will be open next June for the first increment of 120 boys. The \$130,000 building program is financed through contributions from all over Minnesota.



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John A. Zahnbauer, Ch. Ed.
Jantzen, Inc.
Portland, Oregon

Here's another of the 289,924* corporate officers and titled executives, who read the Rotarian, 90% of whom buy material, equipment, supplies or services for their firms.



The Rotarian

1600 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

*332,138 average net paid ABC Jun. 1955

Opinion

FROM LETTERS, TALKS, ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

To Remain Worthy, Think Highly

ROGER B. KELLEY, Rotarian
Petroleum-Company Production Supt.
Lakewood, California

This honor [Rotary membership] is yours only so long as you remain worthy to hold it. To remain worthy you must think so highly of it that your desire will be to let nothing over which you have any degree of control keep you from attending a Rotary meeting at least once a week. . . . When a Rotarian does not keep himself worthy, he is not only letting himself down, but also his own Club, Rotary International, and even those other local citizens who might be eligible and worthy of the honor he holds.—From Lakewood Rotary News, publication of the Rotary Club of Lakewood, California.

A Story of Two Chops

C. GODFREY POGGI, Rotarian
Architect
Elizabeth, New Jersey

Long before Rotary came into existence, in the horse-and-buggy days, a certain household was to give a dinner party one night. During the course of the afternoon an unexpected guest showed up. More food, therefore, had to be ordered, so the woman of the house called the butcher on the 'phone and ordered two additional lamb loin chops.

The butcher's immediate reply was, "Two chops? Is that all you and your man can eat?" She finally got it through the butcher's head that she had ordered and he had delivered two dozen chops in the morning and these were additional; furthermore, she offered to pay the cost of a messenger.

In less than half an hour a large butcher wagon drawn by a team of horses drew up in front of the house and delivered the two chops. Although that act was unwittingly performed, it is, nevertheless, Rotary.

Cogs on the Rotary Wheel

GILBERT F. VAN BEVER, Rotarian
Clergyman
Jamestown, New York

Perhaps these lines which I wrote for my own Rotary Club will interest readers elsewhere.

COGS ON THE ROTARY WHEEL
We're all cogs on the Rotary wheel,
Geared for the service of the commonweal:
Salesmen, presidents of corporations,
Parsons, a hundred classifications,
Teachers, truckers, and all the rest,
None of us perfect, but doing our best,
Everyone counts on the Rotary wheel,
Geared for the service of the commonweal.

Hey, Rotarian, do you have the feel
Of being a cog on the Rotary wheel?
Pulling together with the workers of good
In the glorious service of brotherhood?
Honesty, decency, love, fair play,
Adding your bit to the good of the day?
Turn, wheel of Rotary, we won't shirk;
We like the feel, and we want to work.

Rotary and the Moral Good

SHERWOOD SNYDER, Rotarian
Retired Canned-Foods Manufacturer
Dayton, Ohio

We Rotarians can be justifiably proud that the Rotary creed put into action has won the abiding confidence of men of many faiths and lands. Rotary's ethical code of conduct transcends the

Rotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE the report in the April issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 43 additional Clubs had at presstime become 100 percenters. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 4,489. As of March 15, 1956, \$222,638 had been received since July 1, 1955. The latest contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRALIA

Woodville (40); Maitland (61).

CANADA

Smithers, B. C. (41); Bradford, Ont. (25).

DENMARK

Rodovre-Vanlose (22).

FINLAND

Vaasa-Vaasa (38).

FRANCE

Evreux (37); Le Havre (75); Niort (35).

ITALY

Belluno (35); Padova (64); Pescara

(33); Rovigo (31); Sondrio (37); Treviso (54).

THE NETHERLANDS

Doetinchem (33).

SWEDEN

Falkenberg (38); Arboga (22); Hedemora (36); Nyköping (52); Stockholm-Arsta (25).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Kroonstad (25).

UNITED STATES

Wellington, Tex. (22); Manchester, Tenn. (32); Hillsville, Va. (12); Newport, Del. (22); Collierville, Tenn. (39); Hamilton, Mo. (20); East Northport, N. Y. (23); Keystone Heights, Fla. (34); Dewitt, N. Y. (41); Bishop, Calif. (51); Germantown, Ohio (38); Corydon, Iowa (34); O'Donnell, Tex. (22); Newport, Ky. (32); Iowa Falls, Iowa (57); Galeton, Pa. (18); Palmdale, Calif. (40); Sherman Oaks, Calif. (44); Lincoln Park, Mich. (29); Marcus Hook, Pa. (31).

VENEZUELA

Cabimas (22).

strength of national boundaries and international treaties. It finds the moral good that is in men and causes it to spring forth under the right influences. Rotary has touched a latent desire in men of many nations to lay aside the futility of irreconcilable arguments and unite in the spirit of friendship and decent, ethical behavior.

Our Roster

GEORGE DOYLE ANTRIM, *Rotarian*
Ice-Cream Manufacturer
Dayton, Ohio

Here are a couple of verses my fellow Rotarians around the world may like to read:

OUR ROSTER

*Our roster changes with the year,
Familiar faces disappear.
New names upon its roll we see
In place of those that used to be.
We miss their hearty laugh and grip,
We miss their noble comradeship.*

*And so it thus will ever be,
But straight ahead a light we see,
Free men still join a brotherhood
That stands and works for civic good.
Men strong and true, they take their parts,
We welcome them with all our hearts.*

A Job and a Vocation

A. J. LAWTON, *Rotarian*
Clergyman

Rossland, British Columbia, Canada

What we choose has far-reaching consequences. Among our many choices, surely one of the most important is that of our work. Some people do not have much choice of the kind of work that they can do. They must take what they can get. Even more important, however, than the choice of an occupation is the attitude which a man adopts to it. It is here that the term "vocation" enters in, for vocation implies something more than a job or profession or trade. It includes also the purpose for which the individual selected that particular job, and the manner in which he works at it.

Economic Dynamite

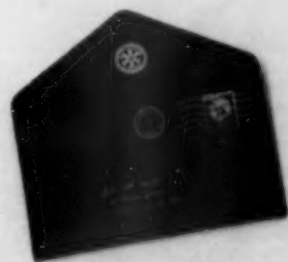
MENDON W. SMITH, *Rotarian*
Assistant Trust Officer
Ithaca, New York

It has become the fashion to liken the United States' economy to an epileptic cat on a high wire. On the one hand, if unemployment rises a bit over 3 million, or the steel rate slips below 80 percent, we are warned that unless we "do something," the '30s will soon be upon us again. On the other hand, if the national budget is 3 or 4 billion dollars on the deficit side, we are solemnly warned that inflation is upon us, and that we are brutally robbing the widows and orphans through a depreciated 55-cent dollar.

Brashly perhaps, I suggest that a more appropriate metaphor might be that of a massive pachyderm plodding stodgily down the New York Thruway. Once our economy gets settled in its course, it takes large amounts of economic dynamite to alter its basic pattern. As the years pass, and the economic machine gets bigger and bigger, then the economic forces needed to change the direction of the machine will rise accordingly.

MAY, 1956

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KEY: (RM) Rotary Meeting

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GEORGIA

ATLANTA—DINKLER PLAZA HOTEL. 400 rooms of solid comfort in the downtown section. A Dinkler Hotel. A. J. Cruty, Manager. Modern rates. RM Monday, 12-30.

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TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS—HOTEL PEABODY. "The South's Finest—One of America's Best." 675 rooms with bath, downtown location, air-conditioned. RM Tues., 12-15.

TEXAS

DALLAS—HOTEL BAKER. Preferred address in Dallas. Home of famous Mural Room. 700 rooms air-conditioned. TV in guest rooms. P. J. Baker, GM. RM Wed., 12-15.

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3 With annual personal incomes averaging \$14,425, ROTARIAN subscribers offer a whale of a market for building materials, utilities, automobiles, travel, sporting equipment, insurance, wearing apparel, quality gift items, etc.

The cost for advertising in THE ROTARIAN is only \$3.97 per page per thousand subscribers. Rate card will be gladly sent on request.

THE ROTARIAN

1600 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Illinois

332,243 Average not paid (ABC) circulation, Dec., 1955

HOBBY *Hitching Post*

FRANK W. MCCURRY, a Wichita, Kansas, Rotarian, calls his hobby a "lifelong interest," for it goes back to his pre-teen days on a Kansas farm. It all began one day when a playmate dared him to make a straight-up climb on a—well, he tells it all in this story.

I'm an oilman. I've spent all my working life with the giant-sized machinery that transforms crude oil into usable fuels for industry and automobiles. Yet, when I turn away from business cares to relax with my hobby, I am still surrounded with oil-producing and refining equipment, though of much smaller dimensions.

My hobby is a scale-model petroleum-processing plant with working units for the entire drilling-to-refining operation. It has been called "the world's greatest working oil hobby," and into it I have put—and most happily—thousands of hours of my spare time, the work ranging from blueprinting the units before building them to setting up the layout many, many times for exhibition purposes.

Now, how did I get started on this working refinery as a hobby? As I'm a veteran oilman, you might suppose that I took on this hobby to extend the pleasure I get from my work—but that isn't the case. After my graduation from the University of Kansas, I took some advanced studies in chemical analysis of oils and gases, and part of the work involved the making and assembling of such laboratory equipment as fractionators, combustion tubes, filters, and other refinery units. While I was so engaged as a student, the idea of making a portable refinery came to me.

But this hobby is based on a great

interest in oil, and that came to me long before my college days. As a lad of 12 on a Kansas farm, I watched oil derricks spring up around our home to form a forest of steel. One day, with some boyhood friends, I started out to "inspect" the wells, to find out how they worked. As we stood near one derrick, its framework black with oil and grease, one of my pals said, "Frank, I'll give you this shotgun shell if you'll climb to the top of the rig." I wanted that gun shell, so I began working my way to the top, getting my clothes black and greasy in the process. It was hard going up—and harder coming down—but I made it and claimed my prize.

That climb, oddly enough, stirred up my interest in oil wells; perhaps it was the elation I felt upon reaching the top of the rig. After that I spent a lot of time with the drillers and tool dressers in the area. It wasn't long before they were helping me make a miniature set of drilling tools by heating pieces of pipe in a forge, and then pounding them into shape on an anvil. This work gave me my first drilling tools made from scrap pipe, and to use them I rigged up a 12-foot wooden derrick in my back yard.

From those early days in the Kansas oil fields grew a keen liking for the oil industry and an enthusiasm that led me to build my miniature drilling and refining plant. As the vice-president of an oil company, I get many invitations to display my refinery units at high schools and colleges, civic organizations, industrial exhibits, and, as was especially the case during World War II, at military installations. On three occasions the U. S. Air Force has flown the exhibit to air bases in connection with fuel displays, one of the flights being a hop



Behind his 40-foot-long miniature petroleum processing plant, Rotarian McCurry feels right at home, for he's an oilman, both vocationally and avocationally.

It Works!

THANK you for your kindness in putting my name in your column "What's Your Hobby?" I have received letters from friends all over the world—for instance, from the U.S.A., Canada, The Philippines, Japan, Sweden, France, Finland, India, and, yesterday, from the Dominican Republic, too. With your help, my stamp collection has become a large one. And I can send stamps to those who never heard about Indonesia.

—Thio Tjin Tie
Bandung, Indonesia

from Kansas to Wright Field in Ohio.

With the refinery units set up, I tell the step-by-step story of modern refining, beginning my talk by outlining several theories of how crude oil originated. When my talk reaches the drilling stage, the working model begins to operate, and continues to do so on through most of the major refining procedures. One phase audiences seem to like especially is the "blowing in" of a well. As I say that "we should hit oil or gas any minute," the well blows in gushing "oil"—it's really black coffee—high into the air. To make the operation as realistic as possible, my drilling unit also gushes out small bl's of material, casing, and other simulated pieces of rock and earth.

The working model is 40 feet long and weighs about three-quarters of a ton, and includes facsimile pipe lines for both crude oil and petroleum products, a catalytic cracking unit, fractionating towers, crude heater, gas-absorption tower, and other replicas of units found in most refineries. All are operated by electrical pumps, compressors, and blowers. Wherever possible I have used glass as construction material to enable audiences to see the physical and chemical changes that take place in the refining process. In this way my working model shows many operations that cannot be seen at a large refinery.

To give a fuller picture of the oil industry, my miniature refinery also shows how elements of crude oil are transformed to make such petroleum products as gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, kerosene, and other distillate fuels. I also display a wooden model of a one-cylinder automobile engine to demonstrate a part of my talk that has to do with octane ratings. Motorcar owners always show keen interest in the methods used to determine the octane number of any given fuel, and also to my demonstration of how higher-powered fuels give better motor performance.

The oil industry being basic in our world economy, there come to me many invitations to display my portable refinery. I have appeared four times before my Rotary Club in Wichita and also at Kansas State College. From many parts of the world have come invitations: India, Portugal, Canada, Syria, and other lands. I can't accept all of

them because this is a personal undertaking of mine—and not an advertising campaign for the oil industry. I like to display my refinery, and I like to talk about oil. If it helps groups of people to a better understanding of one of the major industries of the world—and it seems to—then I am well rewarded.

When I climbed that derrick in my boyhood, I did it for adventure's sake—nothing more. I didn't know that it was going to afford me a lifelong adventure, but it has, and if I had my life to live over I'd climb that greasy rig again.

What's Your Hobby?

It could be one of thousands, but the chances are someone else has a similar bent. Maybe a listing here will bring you together. The only requirement is that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family. The one request: that you acknowledge correspondence which may result.

Stamps: Margaret Quinton (daughter of Rotarian)—will trade Australian stamps, postcards, magazines for those of other countries), 31 Moore St., Colac, Australia.

Baseball and Football Cards: Tommy Werner (13-year-old son of Rotarian)—wishes to trade baseball and football cards), 120 W. Third St., Sandwich, Ill., U.S.A.

Stamps: E. Soeria Soemantri (15-year-old son of Rotarian)—interested in trading coins, magazines, postcards, calendars for stamps of any country), 5 Dj. Bungsu 5, Bandung, Indonesia.

Stamps: Kouzou Kazama (19-year-old son of Rotarian)—will exchange stamps with collectors outside U.S.A. and The Philippines), 842 Matsushita-cho, Numazu, Shizuoka, Pref., Japan.

Stamps: Sven Rutqvist (will exchange stamps from any country; stamps will be auctioned, proceeds to be used for Club fund), Gällivare, Sweden.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Carole Crosby (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen friends from any country except U.S.A. or Canada; interests are music, dancing, stamps, coins, sports, dolls), 3090 Athens Rd., Silver Lake, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, U.S.A.

Aurora Tun (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—interested in badminton, skating; collects movie-star pictures, stamps), % Central Bazaar, Laoag, The Philippines.

Gail Staabs (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—collects postcards, earrings), Box 666, Barnsdall, Okla., U.S.A.

Jacob H. Walters (18-year-old nephew of Rotarian)—wishes pen pals in any country in Europe except his own; enjoys sports, popular music, movies, reading, postcards), Zuidhoffstraat 20, Veendam, The Netherlands.

Mrs. B. U. Smith (wife of Rotarian)—desires correspondence from 12-year-old Girl Scouts and Girl Guides in any country except English-speaking ones), Box 108, Rt. 1, Annapolis, Md., U.S.A.

Marsha Hogendorn (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—likes sports, dancing, music), Box 155, North English, Iowa, U.S.A.

Barbara Ricketts (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen friends outside U.S.A.; hobbies include ballet, popular records, sewing), 1311 Normandy Lane, Sacramento, Calif., U.S.A.

Gilbert Baylos (18-year-old nephew of Rotarian)—wishes pen friends in U.S.A., South America, Mexico, Europe; likes stamps, postcards, dancing, sports, singing), Silliman University, Dumaguete, The Philippines.

Rebecca Nelson (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—likes dogs, Sunday school, Girl Scouts, dolls), Gallatin, Missouri.

Fredericka Hanssler (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—likes reading, writing, popular music), Rt. 1, Box 314, Ramona, Calif., U.S.A.

Diana Erwin (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—interests include swimming, reading, stamps, horseback riding, photography, Girl Scouts), Cherry Valley, N. Y., U.S.A.

Edward Nolan (16-year-old nephew of Rotarian)—interested in stamps, coins, photography, sports), 1105 S. Sixth Ave., Yakima, Wash., U.S.A.

Suzanne Aikman (16-year-old cousin of Rotarian)—likes reading, movies, stamp collecting, sports, popular music), 31 Aphrasia St., Newtown, Geelong, Australia.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. This "favorite" is from Richard Dollard, a member of the Rotary Club of Surbiton, England.

An Irish carrier brought action against a motorist for compensation for damage to his person and property. The counsel for the defense, in cross-examining the carrier, said, "Did you, or did you not, at the time of the accident, say that you weren't hurt?"

"Well, now, it was loike this," replied the carrier. "Oi'm goin' along the road, with me ol' ass and cart, and along comes this motorist fella and knocks us all into the ditch. Ah ya niver saw secha mess in yer loife. There was me flat on me back in the ditch, wit me legs in the air. There was me ole moke in the ditch with her legs in the air, and there was the ole cart in the ditch with her wheels in the air. Then this motorist fella comes up and he sees that the moke has her leg broke. So he goes back to his motorcar and comes back with a revolver, an he shoots her. Then he comes up ta me and he says, 'Now what about you? Are you hort?'"

Spilling the Ink

There are many kinds of ink represented in this quiz. For instance, what ink is a small fissure? That's *chink*. The words to be guessed likewise end in *ink*. What ink is:

1. A verb meaning "cogitate"?
2. An abrupt twist?
3. A glimmer?
4. A metallic sound?
5. A songbird?
6. A ring of a chain?
7. A stoat-like animal?
8. A color?
9. An edge?
10. A verb meaning "swallow"?
11. A verb meaning "grow smaller"?
12. A verb meaning "fall gradually"?
13. A verb meaning "shut and open the eye quickly"?
14. A verb meaning "deceive"?
15. A verb meaning "to dress, primp"?
16. An unpleasant odor?

This quiz was submitted by Helen Pettigrew, of Charleston, Arkansas.

Island Hopping

1. What island is the bachelors' favorite?
2. What island is for civil engineers?
3. What islands might be found in a lunch box?

4. What islands are wise?
5. What island is a holiday?
6. What island is a bright English coin?
7. What island is mad?
8. What islands are usually in a cage?
9. What island is a pine tree?
10. What island might Queen Elizabeth's husband long for?

This quiz was submitted by Helen Houston Boileau, wife of a Pomona, California, Rotarian.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

Visits always give pleasure . . . if not in the coming, then in the going.—*The Rotaview*, LONGVIEW, TEXAS.

Customer: "Lookie here, this suit of clothes you sold me began to fade as soon as I got into the sunlight."

Clothier: "Well, didn't I tell you that you couldn't wear it out?"—*Rotogram Supplement*, FERRISDALE, MICHIGAN.

The occasion was a testimonial dinner for the town's leading citizen.

"Friends," the leading citizen said, "when I first came to your city 50 years ago, I had only one suit on my back,

one pair of shoes, and all my earthly possessions were wrapped in a red handkerchief over my shoulder. This city has been good to me—and I worked hard. Now, I am president of the bank; I own ten buildings and five companies. Yes, friends, your town has been good to me."

After the banquet, an awed youngster approached the great man and asked timidly, "Please, sir . . . what did you have in that red handkerchief when you first came to town?"

"Well, son, if I recall rightly, I had about \$300,000 in cash and \$850,000 in securities!"—*The Spokesman*, NORWALK, CALIFORNIA.

A man owes it to himself to become successful. Once successful, he owes it to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.—*Rotary News*, PITTSBURG, TEXAS.

An old guy can get a crew cut, sport clothes, bow tie, and other tricks to take 20 years off his looks, but he sure can't fool a long stairway.—*The Tuscolarian*, TUSCOLA, ILLINOIS.

Always Prepared

Shortcomings are my long suits,
My supply of them is ample,
When occasions come to show them off,
I'm never short a sample.

—E. ROGER JONES

Answers to Quizzes

Philippines
1. Island R. Canary Islands 9. Cyprus 10. Rhodes 3. Sandwich Islands 6. New Guinea
Island Hopping: 1. Isle of Man 2. Isle of Skye
10. Sink
11. Sink 12. Sink 13. Sink 14. Sink 15. Sink
8. Pink 9. Pink 10. Pink 11. Sink
12. Sink 13. Sink 14. Sink 15. Sink
16. Sink
Twice Told Tales: 1. Sink 2. Sink 3. Sink

Limerick Corner

The Fizer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Mrs. D. J. Proctor, wife of a Banbury, England, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: July 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

SWELL BELLE

When Ma had her hair "fixed" one day,
The kids coming in from their play,
Shouted, "Ma, you look swell,
You'll sure be the 'belle'."

RUG AND A SHRUG

Here again is the bobbled limerick presented in *The Rotarian* for November and January:

A celtleman saw his wife weep
Over ink in a rug rare and deep;
Then said with a shrug
As he looked at the rug,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

"I'll go shoot another wild sheep."
(Mrs. A. J. Drothen, wife of a West Kauai, Hawaii, Rotarian.)

"Your tears only make the ink creep."
(Robert Marantz, member of the Rotary Club of Weirton, West Virginia.)

"I brand every steer that I keep."
(R. H. Harstone, member of the Rotary Club of St. Marys, Ontario, Canada.)

"Throw it out and make a clean sweep."
(Mrs. Tom Buchanan, daughter of a Beloit, Kansas, Rotarian.)

"We can use it to bed down the sheep."
(Thomas Gillespie, member of the Rotary Club of La Habra, California.)

"I'll now use it to cover my jeep."
(J. Doron, member of the Rotary Club of Haifa, Israel.)

"Now where is my prize bull to sleep?"
(H. H. Horne, member of the Rotary Club of Longview, Washington.)

"Oh, well, it'll do for the jeep!"
(Lester Tombs, President of the Rotary Club of Sheppey, England.)

"Just leave it alone, it'll keep."
(Mrs. John Dennis Trucano, wife of a Cairns West, Australia, Rotarian.)

"Seems like crying won't help it a heap."
(Mrs. Clarence Hobbs, wife of a Morrilton, Arkansas, Rotarian.)

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL'S 48TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

MAY 19-23, 1957

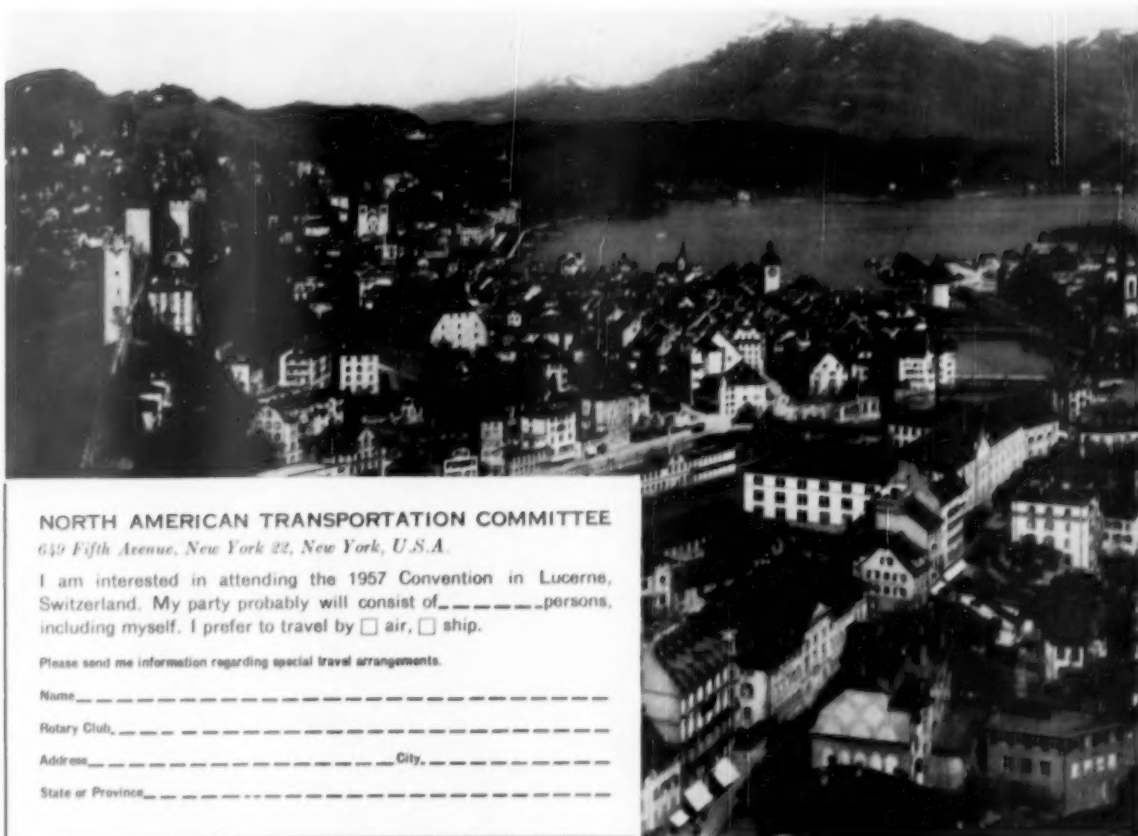
Lucerne

AND CENTRAL
SWITZERLAND

The Board of Directors of Rotary International has authorized the North American Transportation Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the transportation of Rotarians and their guests between North America and Lucerne and Central Switzerland for attendance at Rotary's 48th Annual Convention, May 19-23, 1957.

To do this, the Committee must know, well in advance, of the intention of those who wish to go to Lucerne. If you are considering attending the 1957 Convention, please fill in and mail this coupon so that you may be sent travel information, without any obligation.

Arrangements have been made with the 21 leading transatlantic steamship companies and air lines to provide special Rotary transportation from North America to Lucerne. These Atlantic crossings will be coordinated with a comprehensive program of pre-Convention and post-Convention tours of Europe, which include the opportunity to attend Rotary meetings in many European cities. The only transportation arrangements and tours officially sponsored by Rotary International are those offered by the North American Transportation Committee.



NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

645 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, New York, U.S.A.

I am interested in attending the 1957 Convention in Lucerne, Switzerland. My party probably will consist of _____ persons, including myself. I prefer to travel by ☐ air, ☐ ship.

Please send me information regarding special travel arrangements.

Name _____

Rotary Club _____

Address _____ City _____

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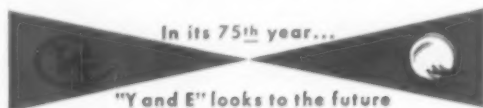
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